The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,790.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.
For year in advance delivered in Town	52	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 13th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,900 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. COLEMAN, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 11th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS visèd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
5th November 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 8th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
27th October 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

FREIGHT.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. Without food
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 8th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain MARTINO, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SURAT, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE Screw Steamer LADY NYASSA, Commander M. XAVIER, plys regularly between the above Ports. Superior accommodation for first-class. Full particulars can be obtained from the Agents at Surat, Bhownuggur, and Gogo.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
„ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
„ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
½ „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

RETURN FARES.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 11th and 25th November, and 9th and 23rd December.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 2nd, 16th and 30th November, and 14th and 28th December.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 9th and 23rd November, and 7th and 21st December.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 9th November and 27th December.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 25th November and 23rd December.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 1st, 15th, and 29th November, and 13th and 27th December.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 8th and 22nd November, and 6th and 20th December.

For KURRACHEE, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th November, and 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th December.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 14th and 28th November, and 12th and 26th December.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 5th November and 3rd December.

Managing Agents .... Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay .... Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
„ Madras .... Messrs. BINNY & Co.

BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.

Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire Rs. 4
Brougham do. do. „ 5
Job Horses for any period.
Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.

BIERS & Co.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 89	To ROME	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
„ VENICE	„ 128	„ 88	„ PARIS	„ 206	„ 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS, &c., &c.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises of Messrs King, Sugden and Co., Perseverance Foundry, Upper Duncan Road, the whole of the following valuable plant formerly belonging to the Mazagon Iron Works:—consisting of 1 16-H. P. Portable Engine Double Cylinders with reversing Gear, by Robey & Co. of Lincoln, 1 ditto 10-H. P. single motion by ditto, 1 ditto 8-H. P. ditto by Clayton and Shuttleworth, 1 6-inch Centrifugal Pump, with wrought iron suction pipe, by J. and H. Gwynne & Co. 1 26 feet slide lathe with 20 feet screw 12 inches centre and 12 inches gap, Wrought Iron Fans 2½ and 3 feet Double and Single Crab Winches, Swinging and Guye Cranes, 4, 8 and 2-H. P. Vertical Engines, Punching and Shearing machine, self-acting and Wood Turning Lathes, Wrought Iron Press Screw, Circular Saw Benches with Saws, Vertical Saw Bench, Cast Iron Steam-Pipings, Lifting and Force Pumps, Four wheel Lory patent Cupola. A quantity of driving pullies for Gins, Smiths' Tools, Travelling Jacks, Rivets, Hydraulic Pump for testing Boilers, and a large quantity of miscellaneous articles.

N.B.—The above is now on view.

Bombay, 10th November 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY. No. 5, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.:—

6 Cases White Nainsooks 39 inches.
10 ditto ditto Mulls 39 inches.
5 ditto ditto ditto 45 inches.
6 ditto ditto ditto 54 & 60 inches.
2 ditto ditto Mull Stripes 39 inches.
4 ditto ditto Saccarillas 54 inches.
1 ditto ditto Dorias 39 inches.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Square Piano, by Soundy & Co., Carriages, Horses, &c., at Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of F. S. Leathes, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 4 Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Frames, Ice Pitcher, Waiter, a set of Spoons and Forks, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a Dining Table in 2 pieces, a ditto Camp ditto in 3 pieces, Sideboard, Screens, Circular, Pier, Sofa and Side Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, half-backed Sofas, Ottoman, plated double light Hanging Argand Lamp, rich Drawing-room Carpets, Hatstand, handsome English Brass four-post Bedstead, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, English Mahogany Writing Table, Towel Horses, Clothes Baskets, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A first-class English-built light Sociable by Lewis.
A handsome English-built C Spring Buggy, in good order.
A ditto Chesnut Arab Riding Horse, quiet in saddle 14-3 height
A powerful handworking Bay Arab Buggy Horse.
Sets of English double and single Harness and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c.
(The property of an other Gentleman.)
A powerful Australian bay Brougham Horse.

Catalogues are published, and the property will be on view from To-morrow.

AUCTION SALE of NEAT and MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the neat and modern Household Furniture, &c., (the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay) the same comprises Glass and Crockeryware, best Platedware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 4, Hotwater & Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames Ice Pitcher, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of Camp and Dining Table in 2 pieces Sideboard, Screens, Circular, Pier and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Chiffoneers, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dispense Articles, &c.

(Also the property of a Hotel-keeper) such as Camp Tables in 2 pieces, Sideboard, Dining-room Chairs, Circular Table, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Clothes and Gown Presses, Pictures, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Elkington's best plated and rich Crockery Ware, a handsome set of rich Cut Glassware, handsome Carriages, Horse, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Malabar Hill, the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of E. D. Estill, Esq., the same comprises a handsome set of Glassware, rich Dinner Breakfast and Dessert Services, Elkington's best Platedware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Pickle and Egg Stands, Ice Pitcher, handsome plated fish-eating Knives and Forks, ditto Dessert Knives and Forks, a set of thread pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 Persons, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, best Cutlery, &c., richly open-carved seasoned blackwood Household Furniture, made to order, such as a set of Camp Tables in 5 pieces, with round ends, Sideboard, Dumbwaiter, Screens, Dining-room Chairs, Circular, Pier, Side and Card Tables, Easy, Prediеu and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation full-backed Sofas, a handsome centre Ottoman, Chiffoniers, Tucker's plated single, double and treble light hanging Argand Lamps, China coloured Matting nearly new, handsome English Brass four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, Plants, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome English-built four-seated Open-carriage by Peters and Sons of London.
A ditto Madras-built circular fronted double-seated Brougham by Todd & Co.
A ditto English-built light Buggy.
A ditto fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse goes also in saddle.
A set of best English brass mounted Carriage Harness, Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany semi grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a ditto ditto full-size Slate Billiard Table by Thurston, handsome Carriages, Horses, &c., Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of C. Griffiths, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany Semi-grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a handsome English-built four-seated Open-carriage by Oaken and Co., a light handsome, a pair of handsome Grey Carriage Horses, a handsome Chesnut Riding Horse, quiet in Harness. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Morse.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, No Catalogues and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and HANDSOME ENGLISH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD and RICHLY OPEN CARVED BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Elkington's Platedware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Handsome Pier Glasses in gilt frames, best Argand Chandeliers, &c., (and if not previously disposed of by private contract) Handsome Carriages, Horses, at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 23rd, and THURSDAY the 24th November, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of William Nicol, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SYDNEY.

THE S. S. RANGOON, (1776 tons and 400 H P.), E. J. BAKER, Commander, will be despatched to Sydney, on TUESDAY the 22nd instant, calling at Point de Galle, King George's Sound, and Melbourne. For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 9th November 1870.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

FRIDAY EVENING, 11TH NOVEMBER 1870.

The Amateurs of H. M. S. FORTE beg to announce that they will give their THIRD ENTERTAINMENT at the above Theatre in aid of the STRANGERS' HOME.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, from persons willing to supply SHIP TONNAGE for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about one hundred Tons of AMANDEVI COIR, be the same more or less, which is ready for shipment.

2. The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four candies, or (2 240) two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, and the time when the vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3. The Coir will be placed on board in bundles, which must be preserved entire and delivered at Calcutta in like good order and condition according to weight.

4. The Master of the Vessel or authorised Agent for the Owner at Mangalore will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bill of Lading or such other Document connected with the lading of the Article as the Acting Collector of South Canara may require of him.

5. The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charter Parties, as well as to Counterparts (of vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters tendering.

7. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD, at No. 2, Oak Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 10th December next, at 3 P.M., to consider and approve the LIQUIDATOR'S ACCOUNT showing the manner in which the Winding-up has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of, which will be laid before the Meeting.

HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY GHEESTA, Liquidator.

Bombay, 8th November 1870.

THE BERAR COTTON GINNING AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office, No. 23, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 30th June 1870.
2. To declare a Dividend for the last year.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS,
Secretary & Treasurer, Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co., Ld.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th up to 16th November (both days inclusive).

NOTICES.

MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

		Rs.	a.	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0	
BADHAM'S	„ Silk and Wool	9	8	
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Shirt	7	0	
BADHAM'S	„ French Colored Shirts	65	0	per doz.
BADHAM'S	„ White Shirts	60	0	„
BADHAM'S	„ Overland Suits	35	0	
BADHAM'S	„ Travelling Suits	35	0	
BADHAM'S	„ Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0	
BADHAM'S	„ All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0	
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0	
BADHAM'S	„ Serge Suits	40	0	

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap .... Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto 35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers .... Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds
Double breasted Coat and Trousers 30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats .... Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats 7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

TERMS CASH.

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA. ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates.

All orders sent to the above Address will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

R. & Co. solicit especial attention to their own Composition for Softening Leather.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE. (By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL, (BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)

AT THE JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA, (Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL. WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

NOTICES.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NOVELTY INTRODUCED IN INDIAN MUSIC.

SECOND REPRESENTATION OF N. D. APYAKHTIAR'S PARSEE OPERA, CONCERT and BURLESQUE COMPANY.

SATURDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER 1870.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE ENLIGHTENED PARSEES OF WESTERN INDIA.

FIRST NIGHT OF OUR HINDOO FRIENDS, THE PURBHOO REFORMERS.

FIRST NIGHT OF LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE MUCH-ADMIRED OPERA OF ROOSTUM AND SORAB.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE ETHIOPIAN BALLET.

For further particulars see the Programme.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8½ P.M. Performance to commence at 9 P.M., precisely.

Tickets to be had at the "Apyakhtiar Press," Kalbadevy Road, and on the night of the Performance at the Box Office, Theatre.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—The ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the CLUB TENT on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 P.M.

8th November 1870.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned will receive TENDERS up to noon on the 12th current, for the SUPPLY of LABOUR on BOARD the B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAMERS taking in and discharging Cargo. For further information and terms of Contract apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Company, Ld.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—An AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 14th instant, to Shareholders registered at this Branch.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 9th November 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

TENDERS will be received up to the 16th instant, for the works on Contracts Nos. 3 and 4 between VEERUMGAUM and WUDWAN. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 2nd November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY next, and on every subsequent MONDAY during this month, A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave NAREL at 6-55 A.M., arriving in BOMBAY at about 10-50 A.M.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS are invited for the execution of SUNDRY WORKS required for the extension of the Company's Reservoir at Egutpoora. Drawings, Specification, &c., can be seen on application at the Deputy Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on and after the 3rd November. Tenders endorsed "Egutpoora Bund" to be sent to the undersigned, at the Company's Offices, not later than noon on TUESDAY, the 15th November 1870.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 1st November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of ANY or ALL of the undermentioned STORES required by the Company for twelve months, from the 1st January 1871, viz.:—

Best Picked White Cotton Waste	Best Coir Loose and in Yarn
Best Dungaree Cloth, 20 inches wide	Best Baskets made of Cane or Bamboos
Best Bengal Tarpaulin weighing 24 oz.	Best Hair Crumblies and Dablies
Best Country Soap	Best Cotton Waterproofed Umbrellas for Sepoys
Best Bees Wax	Best Wheaten Flour for Paste
Best Country Sealing Wax (red)	Best Coal Tar
Best Gum Arabic, Picked	Best Tables Chairs
Best Cuttle Fish, whole pieces	Best Furniture for Stations
Best Country Salt	Best Boxes of various descriptions
Best Charcoal from Babool Wood and sifted	Best Notices Boards &c., &c.

Samples may been seen and form of Tender obtained, together with information as to the probable quantities required, &c., on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

As the Tenders may be made for the whole or for the Supply of separate Articles the Company shall be at liberty to select one or more from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender.

Persons whose Tenders are accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and find security equal to 5 per cent upon the estimated aggregate amount,

Sealed Tenders which must specify the rates for delivery at Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Store's Office, Byculla, 5th November 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby INVITED for the PURCHASE of 748 TEAK LOGS and 63 TALDOMS of BLACKWOOD, the Property of the Cochin Government, and lying in the Timber Depot at Ponany.

2 Tenders will be received till TUESDAY the 8th November 1870, and opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate per Candy all round both for Teak Logs and Blackwood.

4. The Candy is equal in Malabar measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28¼ English inches.

5. The contents of each Log will be determined by its actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description; but a deduction of 15 per cent. from the amount sale of the Teak Logs only will be allowed for defects.

6. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber and Blackwood."

7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

W. E. ELLICOT,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 29th October 1870.

RE GENERAL WILLIAM LANG, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against, the Estate of WILLIAM LANG, late of Rossie House, Bridge of Carn, in the County of Perth, North Britain, Esquire, a Major-General in Her Majesty's Bombay Army, who died at Rossie House aforesaid on the 3rd day of January 1870, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects, with Exemplification of the Probate of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, annexed, were on the 18th day of October 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to DAVID J. NASMYTH, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required on or before the 19th day of November 1870, to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the Executors in England, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having Property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for the said Debts or Property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 19th day of October 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, Fort, on MONDAY the 14th November, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1870.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit and Mr. Goculdass Culliaujee, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 14th instant, both days inclusive.

ARDASEER COWASJEE MODY,
Secretary, Bombay Hydraulic Press Company.

Bombay, 1st November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, MR. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a BANKRUPTCY STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c. which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long		5 as.	per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs.	10	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„	125	each.
Do. 800 „	„	100	„
American Union Scales	„	30	„
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„	15	„
Do. 4 „	„	10	„
Post-office Scales, ¼ oz.	„	10	„
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„	6	per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„	6	„
Condensed Milk „	„	12	„

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street antern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The 1870 Illustrated Catalogue post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 15s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 6s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking them. The Genuine manufactures of Crosse & Black well may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—OUR INDIA PALE ALE, Bottled by ourselves, can only be procured in Bombay, through our Sole Agent, Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

London, 26th Aug., 1867. — IND COOPE & Co.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above celebrated INDIA PALE has just arrived by several vessels, and the undersigned is now prepared to execute orders for any quantity of Quarts or Pints.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON'S WINES.

REDUCED RATES.

IN consequence of instructions from home to clear off our Stocks, as MESSRS. CHARLES TOVEY and SON have, for the present, decided upon discontinuing further shipments of their Wines to this Presidency, we have Reduced our Prices, as shown in the List below, to which we beg your attention.

The Wines marked thus + may be had in Pints at Rs. 2 per Case extra.

OWEN AND OKELL,
AGENTS FOR CHARLES TOVEY & SON

CLARETS.

Reduced Rates. Rs. a. p.		Former selling Rates. Rs. a. p.
12 0 0	+Mèdoc Ordinaire, C. T.'s No. 4	15 0 0
16 0 0	+St. Emilion, C. T.'s No. 3	20 0 0
19 4 0	+St. Julien, C. T.'s No. 2 C (a good after-dinner Wine)	24 0 0
24 0 0	+St. Estèphe, C. T.'s No. 2 B	30 0 0
28 12 0	+Margaux, C. T.'s No. 2	36 0 0
32 0 0	+Charles Tovey's No. 1	40 0 0
20 0 0	+HAUT SAUTERNE No. 1	25 0 0

BURGUNDIES.

20 0 0	+White Pouilly	25 0 0
24 0 0	+Chablis	30 0 0
24 0 0	+Red Beaune	30 0 0

(These Wines are especially recommended.)

CHAMPAGNES.

23 0 0	+Ay	26 0 0
34 0 0	+Extra dry Sillery Royal	40 0 0
40 0 0	Champagne in half pints, per 4 doz. case	50 0 0
15 0 0	+Ullaged Sparkling Wines, a few cases	15 0 0

PALE SHERRIES.

19 4 0	Soft, fine, dry dinner, No. 3	24 0 0
25 12 0	+Soft, fine, old dry, No. 2	32 0 0
32 0 0	+Very choice old dry, No. 1	40 0 0
35 4 0	+"Three Crowns" Solera	44 0 0
40 0 0	+La Perla	50 0 0

PORTS.

24 0 0	+Fine Fruity Old	30 0 0
28 12 0	+Very Choice Old	36 0 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

30 0 0	+Very Choice Muscat	36 0 0
33 0 0	+Die Blume der Mosel	40 0 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

33 0 0	+Die Perle des Reins	40 0 0

SPIRITS.

28 12 0	Charles Tovey's No. 1 Cognac, vintage 1845	32 0 0
23 4 0	Hollands Geneva, 15 squares	26 0 0
16 4 0	Old Tom and Unsweetened Gin	18 0 0
19 12 0	Irish and Scotch Whisky	22 0 0

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS, ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY .... ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
POONA .... EAST STREET.
CALCUTTA .... BELATEE BUNGALOW.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	SINGLE MAGNUMS, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

⁂ Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
29 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen .... Quarts.
„ 4 „ .... Pints.
„ 12 „ .... Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS. THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

A further Shipment is due in all October per "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP. CORDON BLEU,

A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne .... Quarts, in Cases of .... 1 doz. Rs. 40 each.
Do. .... Pints do. .... 2 „ „ 43 „
Moselle .... Quarts do. .... 1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs.	a.	per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Port of London	quarts	5	4	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3	4	„
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40	0	„
Ditto Ditto	pints	22	0	„
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30	0	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16	0	„
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36	0	„
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32	0	„
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35	0	„
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35	0	„
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22	0	„

ALSO.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s		
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz.
Do. Pints	„ 20	„
Moselle, Quarts	„ 42	„
Brandy „	„ 30	„
Sherry „	„ 25	„
Claret „	„ 23	„
COYLE & Co.'s		
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„ 27	„
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	„ 30	„
LARRONDE FRERES'		
St. Julien	„ 12	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 15	„
Old Cognac	„ 20	„
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25	„
DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'		
Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	„ 30	„
Do. 1847 do.	„ 24	„
J. J. RONALDSON & SONS'		
Sherry	„ 18	„

REMINGTON & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS,
ALSO
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.
LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.
BORDEAUX HOUSE
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.
INDIA HOUSE:
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all. Attention is directed to the following list:—

SPARKLING WINES.

Imported via the SUEZ CANAL.

			Qts.	Pts.
CHAMPAGNE: Finest Dry	Quarts	Rs.	40 0	22 0
Fine Sparkling	do.		36 0	19 8
Good do.	do.		30 0	16 0
MOSELLE: Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.		40 0	22 0
Muscatel	do.		36 0	19 0
HOCK: Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.		40 0	22 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

		Qts.	Pts.
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	Rs.	25 0	...
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER		42 0	22 0
MARCOBRUNNER		34 0	...
FORSTER TRAMINER		34 0	...
RUDESHEIMER		26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER		23 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs.	32 0	17 0
NUITS		26 0	...
MACON		21 0	...
CHABLIS		22 0	12 0

BORDEAUX.

CHATEAU MOUTON, Gold Capsule	Rs.	30 0	Rs. 16 0
„ RAUZAN, Black capsule		25 0	14 0
„ LEOVILLE, Blue capsule		22 0	12 0
„ PALMER, Blue capsule		22 0	12 0
„ LAROSE, Yellow capsule		18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN, Green capsule		17 0	10 0
CANTENAC, Red capsule		15 8	9 0
MEDOC, White capsule		13 8	...
HAUT SAUTERNES, Red capsule		22 0	12 0

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22 0
„ BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22 0
„ BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22 0
„ YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
„ WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15 8

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA	33 0

PORTS.

		Qts.	Pts.
VERY OLD FIRM CRUSTED	Rs.	36 0	...
A 1 GOLD SEAL; an Invalid's Wine		30 0	...
BLACK SEAL; a Dessert Wine		24 8	14 0
RED SEAL; a very good Wine		18 0	10 8

SPIRITS.

The Best and Oldest Imported.

COGNAC; superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
[illegible]	28
[illegible]	25
[illegible]	22
OLD TOM; London Gin	23
WHISKY; Irish	23
Scotch	22
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	19

LIQUEURS.

		Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs.	40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„	40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„	30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„	20	...

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our terms will be found MOST LIBERAL both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

TO MERCHANTS.

FOR SALE AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AT REDUCED PRICE, Rs. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
  Scinde Railway.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. & O. Co.
  Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
  Messageries Imperiales
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency
  Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened weak and declining, but closed firm at quoted rates.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 9.

Birnie, Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Dane, Captain, 59th Regiment, to rejoin, from Australia.
Heathcote, Lieutenant, 106th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Umballa.
Rawle, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kolapore.
Lucas, C.B., Colonel, Executive Commissariat Officer, to join, from Poona.
Gore, Captain, 83rd Foot, on leave, from Poona.
Bibby, Lieutenant, 4th Hussars, on medical certificate, from Landour.
Reynolds, Lieutenant, 106th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Landour.
DeVismes, Captain, Royal Artillery, on privilege leave, from Rangoon.
Harvey, Major, 1-25th Foot, on promotion, from Bareilly.
Cordor, Major, Royal Artillery, on private affairs, from Meerut.
Magan, Lieutenant, Madras 25th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, from Cannanore.
Astley, Major, 49th Regiment, on sick leave, from Deesa.
Maunsell, Doctor, Royal Horse Artillery, on sick leave, from Mussoorie.
Ponsonby, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Meerut.
Aldershaw, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from ——

DEPARTURE.—NOVEMBER 9.

Holland, C.B., Colonel, Deputy Commissary General, to join, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 5.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. F. B. Girdlestone, of the Survey Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on survey duty in the Persian Gulf.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of the Notification dated 10th August 1870, the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. J. F. Muir, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, during the absence of Mr. J. W. Neill, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon T. J. McGann, of the Madras Medical Establishment, to have medical charge of the Nagar Division of Mysore.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. W. Mathews, Assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, has been allowed privilege leave for one month, commencing from the 2nd November.

Mr. H. A. Mangles made over charge of the office of Accountant General, Bengal, to Mr. H. D. Sandeman on the forenoon of the 31st October 1870.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Mackay, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from Port Blair to Hyderabad.

Mr. W. Johnstone is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and posted to Central India for employment on the Indore Railway.

Mr. G. Greig, Assistant Conservator, 2nd grade, having been recommended by the Government of the North-Western Provinces for promotion to the class of Deputy Conservators, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Deputy Conservator of the 3rd grade in those provinces, with effect from October 22.

Lieutenant W. Stenhouse, officiating Conservator of Forests in Oudh, is granted three months' privilege leave from 19th August last.

Captain C. W. Losack, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, in Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests in that province during the absence of Lieutenant Stenhouse, or until further orders.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 1st November 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Hare, Staff Corps, from officiating Wing Officer 1st Regiment Native Infantry, to officiating 2nd in Command 32nd Regiment Native Infantry—From date of departure on sick leave of Lieutenant-Col. J. J. Fulton.

Major T. Dyer, Staff Corps, from Brigade Major, Ceded District, to be Brigade Major, Centre District—with effect from the date of expiration of Major G. A. Arbuthnot's tenure of appointment, *i.e.* 22nd Dec. 1870.

Captain J. Goldie, 16th Lancers, from officiating Brigade Major, Southern District, to be Brigade Major, Ceded District—with effect from the date of expiration of Major G. A. Arbuthnot's tenure of appointment, *i.e.* 22nd Dec. 1870.

Captain E. Faunce, Staff Corps, to officiate as Brigade Major, Southern District—with effect from the date of expiration of Major G. A. Arbuthnot's tenure of appointment, *i.e.* 22nd Dec. 1870.

Captain H. G. Puckle, Staff Corps, to attached 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain H. R. Elliot, Cadre 42nd Native Infantry, and doing duty Sappers and Miners, to officiate as Brigade Major, Malabar and Canara.

Lieut. D. J. S. McLeod, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to Ceded District—with effect from 23rd November, vice Mesham, who vacates.

Lieut. E. A. Fraser, Staff Corps, from 2nd Squadron Officer 3rd Light Cavalry to be Adjutant 3rd Light Cavalry [illegible] effect from the date of departure of Lieutenant [illegible] Depot Surgeon, Poonamallee.

Leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff.—Brigadier General J. D. Mein, Commanding Northern District, for 30 days, from 25th October 1870—privilege leave.

21st Foot.—Ensign L. A. Armit, 2nd Battalion, from 20th October 1870, or date of departure for 4 months—Bangalore, s.c.

Staff Corps.—Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Fulton, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 32nd Native Infantry, from 1st November 1870, under the Regulations of 1868—Bombay, s. c., to appear before a medical board.

Genl. List.—Lieutenant F. H. Winterbotham, attached 16th Native Infantry, for 6 months—Madras, under the provisions of G. O. G. No. 482 of 1866.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Emeu (s)	Perrins	Hongkong, Oct. 18.
	Mabel	Wright	Liverpool, July 15.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Phlox (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvee.

The steamer Orisa, Tomlin, to China, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Ellen Bates, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence, 111 kegs iron nails, Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy; 6 packages glassware, Khakybhoy Pudomjee; 5 packages hardware, the London A. & A. Co. (Limited); 100 casks pale ale, Ruttonjee Bomanjee & Co; 10 cases American clocks, Merwanjee Cursetjee.

Florence, 98 cases brandy, H. Nowrojee.

Fluellin, 15 cases matches, Abdoolhuson Shaik Adum, 12 cases matches, John S. Elmore & Co.

Lord of the Isles, 20 barrels coal pitch, the Agra Bank (Limited).

Atlantic, 100 kegs lead ore, Nursey Soonderjee; 43 crates earthenware, Essack Noor Mahomed.

Nagpore, 15 cases pale sherry, Howard Brothers.

Don (s), 25 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Saladin, 1 case dyes, Adomally Akberally.

Hawarden Castle, 17 cases umbrellas, John S. Elmore & Co; 125 cases pale ale, Ruttonjee Bomanjee & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atlantic, 20 cases school slates, John S. Elmore & Co; 400 kegs, Swedish steel, Morarjee Kursondass.

FROM BOSTON.

Nonantum, 7 cases books, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 10 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), 19 cases fishmaws, Cassum Munjee; 263 pieces elephant teeth, Khakeebhoy Nansee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Golconda (s), 75 bales wool, Doongersee Gopejee; 25 bales wool, Vussonjee Vurria; 60 bales wool, Nursee Khutow; 8 bales cow hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy.

Caranjah, 20 bales cotton, Jaitha Purshotum; 2 bales cotton, Chunthoorbhoy Harry & Co.; 70 bales cotton, Luckmeedass Lalljee; 25 bales cotton, A. Khaigur.

J. C. Bottlebhoy, 15 bales cotton, Luximon Mullar; 30 bales cotton, Goorundass Damodhur; 55 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 3 bales cotton, Khooshall Hurridass & Co.; 50 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee; 80 bales cotton, K. Hurridass & Co.

The Foundling, 233 bales cotton, Amundroop Kustoorchund; 50 bales cotton, Callianjee Pitamber; 170 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 52 bales cotton, Kulchernaull Matta; 50 bales cotton, Khatow Natha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 34 bottles quicksilver and 36 pieces elephant teeth, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 13 cases raisins, Hajee Syed Jaffer and Meerza Buzean; 25 chests Malwa opium, Sewlal Motilal; 42 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 5 chests Malwa opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 8 chests Malwa opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 11 chests Malwa opium, Javarimull Ramjeedass; 27½ chests Malwa opium, Tarrachund Goenduss; 6 chests Malwa opium, N. J. Abraham; 15 chests Malwa opium, Rehemoobhoy Habibhoy; 16 chests Malwa opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 10 chests Malwa opium, Manockjee Nusserwanjee; 10 chests Malwa opium, Dhunjeebhoy Rutnagur & Co.; 10 chests Malwa opium, Chunilall Dulcharam; 14 chests Malwa opium, Futtaybhoy Amerjee; 2 chests Malwa opium, Dulsook Ramsook; 14 chests Malwa opium, Chunigram Junrass; 8 chests Malwa opium, Goolabroy Koonjilall; 10 chests Malwa opium, Hursookdass Chimonram; 5 chests Malwa opium, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s), 72 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 10 chests Malwa opium, Tarrachund Sittaram; 16 chests Malwa opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 10 chests Malwa opium, Chunilall Dulcharam; 9 chests Malwa opium, N. J. Ebrahim; 49 chests Malwa opium, Goolraj Seenghanee; 36 chests Malwa opium, Hursookdass Chimonram; 5 chests Malwa opium, Ramnarayen Rungeelall; 33 chests Malwa opium, Vanichund Joita; 9 chests Malwa opium, Poorunmull Sookamund; 5 chests Malwa opium, S. Soobhagmul.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay on Sunday morning.

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 13th instant.

The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M. on Sunday.

The following Telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, dated London, the 19th October 1870, *viz.*—

"Owing to apprehended interruption of Mail route through France, Indian Mails will now go by Germany and Brindisi, instead of by Marseilles. Collect on Letters and Newspapers, Brindisi rates; and on Books—one penny per 4 ounces more than by Marseilles. Please give instructions."

Under the arrangement described above, the Marseilles route, as well as the present route, via Brindisi and France, will be regarded as entirely superseded by the new Brindisi and Germany route. The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence sent by this new route to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, will be as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 10, pie 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—2 annas per ½ ounce more than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

This Postal Notice does not in the least affect the rules and regulations published in this Office Notification,* dated 19th August last, relative to the transmission of Correspondence for certain Foreign Countries of Europe via Italy.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Thursdays, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on November 10 at 9 A.M.; after packet at A.M.)

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on November 21; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on November 14, 28; December 12, 26.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	7-30 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

* Vide Office Circular No. 62, dated 2th 18September 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

EVERS—October 29th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. Evers, B.L., Principal of Govindoo Naidu's School, of a daughter.

LEGGATT—November 3rd, at Madras, the wife of Major Edward Owen Leggatt, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

BUCHANAN—October 30th, at Umritsur, the wife of Mr. W. J. Buchanan, of a daughter.

PRIDDEN—November 3rd, at Mooltan, the wife of Lieutenant G. E[illegible], of a daughter.

LEACH—November 5th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. C. Leach, Pleader, High Court, N. W. P., of a daughter.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1870.

WE are now asked to believe that General Trochu alone prevented the Parisians from accepting the armistice which was proposed by England, supported by M. Thiers, and backed up by the Provisional Government. The fact gives one a fair idea of the General's power in Paris, or his estimate of the Parisian will. If the people desired an armistice for the purpose of enabling an Assembly to meet, then the General has acted in opposition to the people, and is therefore presumably powerful in a military point of view; if the people do not want an armistice then he represents, and the so-called Government does not represent, the popular will. But he must have stronger reasons than these. He must have thought that Paris ought not to yield unless compelled by force or famine; that is the idea of the soldier not of the statesman; or he may *know* that Paris, unless provisioned afresh, could not hold out for many days after the armistice had come to an end; and he may think that, while there is any chance, even the most shadowy, of getting a big convoy into Paris by main force, no proposal for a suspension of arms should be accepted. Shut up in the capital, possessed of only imperfect information, he may nevertheless reason as a soldier and a Frenchman upon the information he possesses, and see chances invisible to other eyes. But whatever may have been his line of reasoning, what most concerns us is that a strong difference of opinion on a vital question exists in Paris. The Military Head Quarters do not agree with the Hotel de Ville; the Governor of Paris, appointed by the Emperor, accepted by the Revolutionists, dissents from his colleagues; the War Office is opposed to the Commune. The burden of responsibility is growing severe, and there is a desire for an Assembly upon whose broad back it might be thrown. The General thinks it too soon to give in. Count Bismarck has widened the breach by proposing that War and the Elections should go on side by side. He is evidently bent on exhausting the process of conciliation; and he has good reason for that course; since he must desire to see an authentic Government or body with whom he can treat; and he probably thinks, grounding himself on historical teaching, that an Assembly would be more peaceful than the leaders of the Parisians, who are more or less at the mercy of their subjects. On all grounds it is expedient that France should have a Government, but at present, according to the telegram, General Trochu stops the way.

THE Viceroy has lost no time in publishing officially his answer to the excuses of the Maharajah of Jodhpore. Mr. Aitchison's letter completely disposes of the matters pleaded in extenuation, both on the ground of history and usage, and on the simpler but not less effective ground of the Viceregal power to regulate ceremonial in Durbar. It may be unpleasant to certain parties, but it redounds to the Viceroy's credit that he has, "in the fullest and most unqualified manner," asserted "his right to determine the position which every chief should occupy at the Durbars and other State ceremonials held by the representative of her Majesty the Queen." This is one of the rights of the Paramount Power without which it would not be paramount; and Lord Mayo only continues the usage when he exerts it in this case. But it appears that the claim of Jodhpore is entirely new; that ever since the British have been masters in Rajpootana, Odeypore has taken the front rank on all occasions; that Jodhpore has acknowledged his inferiority, and that it is shown in the difference between the salutes fired in honour of the parties. It further appears that the Maharajah was deliberately disrespectful. Everything possible was done to humour his vanity, and the sole distinction left to Odeypore was that of precedence. Jodhpore put forward his claim to equal rank; it was rejected; and then, after accepting an inferior place in the procession on entering Ajmere, he wilfully staid away from the Durbar, thus proving that concessions "to which he was scarcely entitled" were thrown away upon this feeble and foolish man. The time had come for severity; and, although it is satisfactory to know that the displeasure at once manifested by the Viceroy was insufficient as a punishment, we never doubted that it would be so regarded. As soon as the commands of her Majesty have been taken, that displeasure will be displayed in a "substantial manner"; a phrase we interpret as meaning that the only proper punishment will be the deposition of the Maharajah; followed either by a temporary assumption of the government, or the establishment of the Maharajah's son in the office his father has so lightly forfeited. It is an unpleasant fact that in a case like this the Viceroy is not able to act without a reference to the Secretary of State. In the eyes of the native princes and people the fact demonstrates the fallen condition of the Viceroyalty, and encourages those perpetual appeals and intrigues in England which are so rarely productive of anything but unmixed evil. If the Viceroy was bound to defer action until he had referred the correspondence to the Duke of Argyll, he need not have said so; he need not have told the world at large, that although he and his advisers considered the Maharajah's conduct deserving of "substantial" punishment, there was just a chance that the Duke of Argyll might form an opposite opinion. A bolder Viceroy would have run the risk, especially on so plain an issue. Lord Mayo and the Executive Council of India are at least as competent to pass sentence as the Secretary of State and the Council of India at Westminster; and as the first body are actually handling and are responsible for affairs in the most direct manner, many people will think that they are more competent. But the Government of India, *in* India, is gradually being stripped of everything but executive power. Not thoroughly trusted, their zeal and sense of responsibility must diminish. They are like Generals in the field controlled by an Aulic Council thousands of miles away; and have not even the questionable advantage of Dutch Deputies on the spot, unless we regard the Finance Minister is a Dutch Deputy from the Secretary of State. They can spend and tax at their indiscretion; but they cannot punish a refractory feudatory without permission from a remote office. The title of Viceroy, from this point of view, becomes a mockery. No doubt in an emergency, threatening the fabric of power, the present race of officials would act without a reference home; but a time will come when the habit of dependence will be confirmed, and the energy and readiness to accept responsibilities will be weakened until it dwindles down to a point where the power to will and do will have ceased; the practice of asking advice will be universally adopted; and we may have a Viceroy who telegraphs home or even sends "the correspondence" to the Secretary of State before he suppresses a mutiny. All the powers of the local Governments have been absorbed by the Viceroy in Council; and all the powers of the Viceroy will soon be absorbed by the Secretary of State; but under those circumstances the very pith of the British Government in India will have departed; and it is easy to see that the Government itself will not linger long behind. Meantime, let us be thankful that the Viceroy has moral courage enough to insist on his rights as Master of the Ceremonies in Durbar! That is something.

THE following passage in the very interesting [illegible] Punjab, is calculated to create a wrong impression:—"In Bombay, the surface drains have been covered over in the better parts of the town to make them endurable to the eye and nose. From want of slope they become blocked up every year, and in 1867 it was necessary to open 104 miles of what are called drains, but which might with more propriety be denominated elongated cesspits, to have them cleansed of their sickening accumulations. The Health Officer of Bombay is in favour of the 'dry' system, and the arrangements for working that system reflect the highest credit upon him, and upon Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner. If any two men in India could make that system a success, they are Mr. Crawford and Dr. Hewlett. But the expense of the system is immense; in 1867, the pay of sweepers alone was Rs. 3,19,921. If the town were clean even that sum might not be considered excessive, but the fact was that in the back-slums the accumulations were very great, and the Municipal Engineer estimates that the sweepers do not remove more than 50 per cent of the fæcal matter, the other half getting into the drains already described." Now, Dr. Hewlett we believe is not in favour of the "dry" system, if by that is meant the dry earth system. He is a sensible man and knows that the plan referred to is totally inapplicable to a town like Bombay. Our system is dry only in the sense that the sewage is not carried away by sewers, and in no other sense. As Dr. DeRenzy mentions the dry earth system in the same paragraph it might be inferred that he thought that system was in operation in Bombay, and that it had hearty allies in Dr. Hewlett and Mr. Crawford. As we have said they are both too sensible to favour a project utterly unsuitable to the district they have to administer.

We observe with satisfaction that the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab is opposed to open saucer drains. "The surface saucer drains" he says, "cannot possibly answer, because, as our towns are built on a level plain, it is impossible to give them slope enough, and without slope they become intolerable nuisances." But we may observe that even where there is slope open drains are always "tolerable and not to be endured." There is slope enough from Hampstead Heath to the Thames, yet we can answer for it that the Hampstead drain, or open ditch, was a very great nuisance. The Thames, with its strong current, was once a big open drain; and the exhalations thereof were pestilential in the summer heats. In India it is summer all the year round, for even in the cold weather no one can say that the temperature is not high. Whatever system may be adopted, our prayer is, let it not be a system of open drains. *One* main drain is enough. If it had a lot of brothers and sisters, running hither and thither, nothing could save us from chronic pestilence.

Dr. DeRenzy appears to favour the utilization of sewage. The Poorbeas, he writes, referring to the method adopted at Cawnpore, "are only beginning to discover what the Punjabees have long known, namely, the value of this matter as manure." In his judgment it ought to be used in a liquid state, and he bases his belief on personal experience. We cannot do better than reprint the following interesting passage:—"During the six years in which I held medical charge of the Multan Jail, the sewage of the institution was all utilised in the jail garden at a distance of about 300 yards from the barracks in which the convicts slept at night. It was put into the ground, it is true, in the solid state, but as the ground was immediately afterwards flooded, the sewage was to all intents and purposes applied in the liquid state. Usually the sewage was not issued till it had lain for some three months or so in shallow trenches, being well mixed with earth at the time of deposit, but for some time I had it dug fresh into the fields and cropped at once. The convicts were daily under my observation, and I never had the smallest reason to think that the practice was injurious to their health in any way. The health of the jail was excellent except in one year, when a very destructive epidemic of relapsing fever prevailed. The origin of that fever was clearly traced to importation, and its rapid spread was solely due to my ignorance of its true nature at the outset. In the Lahore Central Jail, also, sewage has been used in the jail garden for years without exercising any injurious effect on the health of the convicts. In the vicinity of Multan, sewage is largely used by the cultivators as manure, and I am not aware of any bad effects having arisen from the practice, but in this case injury to health might easily have arisen without the fact becoming known to me. In the case of the jail I hardly think it could have escaped my notice. Thus, my opinion, as to the safety of using sewage as manure within a moderate distance of habitations, was based upon facts that had occurred within the sphere of my own observation. It can make no practical difference, I think, whether the sewage be carried in solution or suspension in water and distributed over the fields, or carried in the solid form to the fields and there liquified by being flooded with water raised by a Persian wheel." Further he ventures the opinion that above all sewage, cholera-infected sewage should be so used; since, he points out, the virus, kept dry and free from the action of the air, is preserved for years in a state of vitality; whereas there is good ground for believing that it is killed when exposed to the action of water and air. These are remarkable passages from an able report on a subject of the greatest moment; a report which deserves, as it will no doubt receive, ample attention.

WE see it stated that Dave Carson, who by last accounts was at Lahore, is about to leave India for China, California, New York, and London.

MAJOR G. A. ARBUTHNOT, Brigade-Major at Madras, leaves for England about the 28th instant, and will be succeeded by Colonel Dyer, from Bellary.

CAPTAIN DALMAHOY, attached to 7th Regiment N. I. (on leave), has been allowed to appear before the examination committee, according to the higher standard, which will assemble at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Thursday (to-day) the 10th instant.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to approve of the following appointments to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

Bombay.—Selim Myer Salaman, M.B., Frederick Charles Barker, M.D., Randolph Caldecott, George Watters, Patrick Murphy, M.D., James Steele Carswell, M.B., William McConaghy, M.D., Arthur Henry Hughes, and Robert Moreton Wall, M.B.

THE following promotions in the Commissariat Department have been made:—

Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor William Kirkpatrick to be Sub-Conductor from the 19th October 1870, vice Hogan remanded to his regiment.

Sergeant Louis Kennedy to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 19th October 1870, vice Kirkpatrick promoted.

A YOUNG French officer, having the rank of *sous-lieutenant*, in command of a detachment of sepoys at Karikal, who has got into serious trouble through taking a prominent part in a Republican demonstration in that town, is now, says the "Madras Mail," under arrest at Pondicherry. The same newspaper tells us that "the new Pondicherry journal is expected to make its appearance in a few days. Its editor will be a French gentleman of pronounced Republican tendencies. Altogether the prospects of the new paper look encouraging."

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B. M. S., Bombay, to-day, at 12 o'clock, to examine Colonel Franklin, C.B., Royal Artillery, Major Ashley, 49th Regiment, Major Cameron, 92nd Highlanders, Captain Spurgeon, 36th Regiment, Captain Gardyne, 106th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Tyacke, 106th Regiment, Lieutenant Bibby, 4th Hussars, Lieutenant Reynolds, 106th Regiment, Assistant Surgeon Maunsell, Royal Horse Artillery, Lieutenant Ponsonby, D-9th Royal Artillery, Quartermaster Murray, 4th Hussars, D. Tucker, 24th Brigade Royal Artil[illegible] officers as may appear before it.

STAFF ASSISTANT SURGEON T. K. BIRNIE, M.D., has been appointed to general duty at the Presidency as a temporary measure. Staff Assistant Surgeons E. B. Kearney and Murphy will accompany the troops as far as Jubbulpore, where they will report their arrival to the Principal Medical Officer British Troops at Allahabad, and await further orders. Staff Assistant Surgeon Murtagh has been directed to proceed to Kamptee, and report himself for duty to the Senior Medical Officer British Troops at that station. Staff Assistant Surgeon Pont will proceed to Madras by the earliest opportunity. Staff Assistant Surgeon W. E. Dudly, M.D., has been appointed to do duty with the detachment at Colaba as a temporary measure.

NOTES FROM MATHERAN.

(BY AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

WE have now been established at this station, as the business circulars say, for a number of weeks, and as you have apparently no regular "Our Own" on the hill, I seize my pen, after a cold bath, to discover whether I can't send you a few notes from this place of "points" that may be worthy a corner at some convenient season. Having in view the exhaustive manner in which the Travellers' Guide treats of the advantage of Matheran, I need not pause to enlarge on these, but I may tell you we have had, and still have, a goodly gathering of people to enjoy them. The "long" vacation of your High Court has sent several legal dignitaries here for a time, but these are now clearing out for another pull at hard work. I suppose the war and its consequences have something to do with the large number of merchants and other business people that are here from Bombay; and what with holiday-seekers, health-finders, and others laying in a store of energy preparatory to an abode in non-favourite stations, our bungalows and hotels are pretty nigh "full." Of natives (Hindoos I mean), one sees few, if any, about; but the Parsees seem alive to the beauties of the hill, and are to be met with at any time. The climate is deliciously cool, and really enthusiasts are not very far wrong when in one sense they draw comparisons between Matheran and Scotland's hills or England's watering places. I don't know that "cool" is a strong enough term; perhaps it ought to be said the climate is *cold*. Even in the day time it is frequently cloudy and one can knock about to his heart's content, and then in the morning and evening it is cold, actually at a freezing point—if the mussal is to be believed, every time the lamp won't burn, because, as that professional gentleman says, the oil is frozen. One thing we lack, that is an improvement of the roads—at least of the Narel one. There are some ugly holes on the way, not at all a joke if one's tatoo is rather frisky or otherwise inclined to make great way in the world. Some hills are steep, and where there has been a land slip on the right or left and a rock or tree projects on the opposite side, the odds are in favour of one getting a long fall if his pony should shy or come suddenly to the right-about when descending in the evening. But men are now at work, and by and bye, I doubt not, there will be an inviting path for visitors. Speaking of roads, may I ask why the hill-top is left in such a maze in that respect? Walking or cantering along a wide road to a point at which it suddenly multiplies into two or three paths, and one "knows not which to turn him to," it is no doubt interesting enough to toss up and so determine; and if that results in a fine saunter 'mong shaded paths from which one emerges just where he wanted to, then all's right. But if

> "The furthest way about, t' o'ercome
> In th' end does (*not*) prove the nearest home"—

and if the breakfast hour flits past, or if the sun leaves one in the dark, why, then, a *plebiscite* would declare the labyrinth a fallacy, would dispute the doctrine that there is a pleasure in the pathless woods, and would call on the superintendent to show cause why the fingerposts should not be put in position. There are only a few of these at present on the roads, the rest are lying at, I think, the post office. I hope that ere any great gun reaches home too late for dinner we shall see them in their proper places pointing out the paths in which all should go. Forgive me, but that reminds me that the Bishop was here on Sunday and conducted service when not a few attended his ministrations. They were detained until pretty late, but I have no reason to believe that any of the worshippers were met by tigers on the way home. That's not a far-fetched remark, for if all tales are true there are tigers to be heard here. According to the natives the hill is full of tigers. Some time since a story got wind that an ayah and an infant charge had been carried off and devoured by such an animal. She wasn't though: the gup arose from the fact, I think, that an ayah had seen something that might, sir, have been a tiger—whether it was a bullock or two fire-flies near the trunk of a tree I am unable to say. If one were to search out the truth of the tiger tales, I am afraid he would have some difficulty in getting so good materials as come from Mr. Hope's favourite hill, in the fact that two Bombay gentlemen who rode to Toongar during the Dewallee holidays found that all remaining of their ponies in the morning was two saddles and two tattoo's tails. But the servants at the Chowk Hotel vouch to having seen a tiger some nights ago, and a gentleman living there tells me he did hear some animal or other, one night lately. The Parsee in charge suggested that the boarders should go out one morning and hunt the beast, but that wasn't done, one reason being that there was not a gun on the premises. It might be worth the while of the gentlemen who went to Parbul and *didn't* shoot the bear, or of some other shikarees, to try their hand among the Matheran wilds. I can assure them there are tigers in the air. There's a valuable hint, and with it I shall stop.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

AT a general meeting of the subscribers of the Bombay Yacht Club, held on Tuesday the 8th inst. in the office of the Superintendent of Marine, there were present Captain G. F. Henry, Capt. G. T. Robinson, Mr. H. P. LeMesurier, Captain H. Morland, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. F. S. Hore, Mr. H. Manisty, Mr. T. F. Punnett, and Mr. A. D. Macdonald.

The following gentlemen were elected office bearers:—

Captain G. J. Robinson, I. N., Commodore; Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., Vice Commodore; C. P. Cooper, Esq., Rear Commodore.

Stewards—Col. Kennedy, R. E., Captain G. F. Henry, Captain J. Dixon, J. O'Leary, Esq., H. P. LeMesurier, Esq., H. R. Cormack, Esq., J. E. C. Pryce, Esq., Captain Blackmore, Charles Douglas, Esq., and Lestock Reid, Esq. Captain Henry Morland, I.N., and H. Manisty, Esq., Joint Honorary Secretaries; Captain W. L. Searle I.N., Honorary Treasurer.

It was resolved that the opening trip should take place on Saturday, 3rd December, to Kennery and Choul, to start at 3 P.M. Notice of intention to join in the trip to be given to the Honorary Secretaries not later than the 26th instant. Every member to be at liberty to bring guests, not exceeding three. Dinner at Kennery at 8 o'clock.

The Commodore has promised to write to H.E. the Governor regarding the charter for the Club.

At the expressed wish of the members, the Commodore intimated his intention to write to Admiral Cockburn for his assent to their request that he should become a vice patron of the Club.

Dr. W. Gray was elected a member of the Club.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dispersed.

We believe there will be an early meeting of the committee, and that one part of the business will be to arrange for a Regatta, which is to come off during the race week.

JODHPORE VERSUS OODEYPORE.

THE Viceroy and Governor-General has directed that the following letter, dated the 29th October 1870, to the Officiating Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, be published for general information in the *Gazette of India*:—

"I am now directed by the Viceroy and Governor-General to reply to your letter, No. 421 P., dated 25th October, submitting a statement by the Maharajah of Jodhpore of his reasons for declining to attend the Durbar held by the Viceroy at Ajmere on the 22nd instant.

"The Maharaja bases his excuses upon the 'perfect equality' in all matters of ceremony which has characterized the meetings of the Maharana of Oodeypore and himself from ancient times. 'In no respect,' he says, 'does one rank above the other.'

"This claim cannot be admitted. You state that the frequent visits and intercourse between the Maharana of Oodeypore and the Maharaja of Jodhpore to which the latter alludes never, in fact, took place, the two Chiefs never having met since the [illegible] the British power in 1818. The Maharana of Oodeypore, you observe, is allowed by every one, and by the Maharaja of Jodhpore himself, to be the descendant of the oldest family in Rajpootana. He is the Patwee (seated on the guddee) of the Rajpoots, lineally descended in the solar branch, and therefore no Rajpoot can claim equality with him Independently of the antiquity of his family, he is still more respected throughout Rajpootana, because the house of Oodeypore never gave a daughter in marriage to the Mahomedan Emperors of Delhi; while Jodhpore lost character and position in the eyes of the Rajpoots by so doing, and made important concessions to Oodeypore to regain the privilege of marrying into the Oodeypore family. The usual mode of address adopted by Jodhpore towards Oodeypore, in which the horses and Rajpoots of Jodhpore are declared to be at the Maharana's service, is one of inferiority. From the date of the British supremacy in India, the same superiority has been accorded to the house of Oodeypore. The Maharana receives a salute of 19 guns, whereas the Maharaja of Jodhpore receives only 17 guns; and in 1832, when Lord William Bentinck visited Ajmere, it was officially decided and placed on record that 'His Highness the Maharana being lineally descended from one of the greatest families in the country, his rank and dignity have been the highest among the Rajas of Hindostan, and will continue to be so.'

"These facts and considerations were fully weighed when the official programme of the Durbar was prepared, in which the position of the Maharaja of Jodhpore was determined to be beneath that of the Maharana of Oodeypore. They were each and all again discussed by the Viceroy at a personal interview with yourself, and the claims of Jodhpore to equality with Oodeypore were finally rejected.

"The papers forwarded under cover of your letter show that the Maharajah had determined beforehand to absent himself from the Durbar in the event of a decision being given adverse to his claims. His Excellency the Viceroy, however, desires me to remark that under no circumstances can he permit any Chief to dictate the terms on which he is to attend Durbar. The Viceroy asserts, in the fullest and most unqualified manner, his right to determine the position which every Chief shall occupy at the Durbars and the other State ceremonials held by the representative of Her Majesty the Queen. His Excellency is accordingly pleased to decide that in all Durbars and State ceremonials the Maharana of Oodeypore shall take precedence of the Maharaja of Jodhpore.

"It was the desire of His Excellency, while maintaining the dignity and rank of the Maharana of Oodeypore, to make every practicable concession to the high position of the ruler of the Jodhpore State, and to show all possible honour to the Maharaja, consistently with the precedence due to Oodeypore. In the ceremonials of reception, therefore, certain privileges were conceded to him to which he was scarcely entitled; the only distinction made between him and the Maharana being that the latter should take precedence in Durbar. To these arrangements the Maharaja made no objection, for he accepted his position on the left of the Governor-General's Agent in the procession on entering Ajmere, and the Maharana of Oodeypore took rank before him at the private visits. His conduct therefore, in absenting himself from the Durbar, was the more inexcusable.

"The Maharaja is well aware that the course which he thought fit at the last moment to adopt, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Political Agent, the advice of his private friends, and the entreaties of his responsible advisers, was an act of the gravest disrespect to the representative of the Queen, and that it was an offence derogatory to his honour as a Chief who has received distinguished marks of the Royal favour. Every Chief present in Durbar felt it to be so. His Excellency the Viceroy was therefore compelled to give public expression to his displeasure by refusing to visit the Maharajah, or to receive from him a salute as His Excellency passed the Jodhpore camp on his visit to the other princes, and by directing the Maharaja at once to quit British territory without the honours usually shown to his exalted rank. These measures are however, in the opinion of His Excellency, insufficient, and means must be taken to mark in a more substantial manner His Excellency's sense of the Maharaja's conduct. The correspondence will therefore be forwarded to the Secretary of State, that Her Majesty's commands may be taken.

"In the meantime, until Her Majesty's pleasure is known, His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to direct that the Maharaja shall receive neither a salute nor any of the honours usually shown him. It is further necessary that the Viceroy's displeasure should be expressed in as public and marked a manner as the Maharaja's offence. This letter will accordingly be published in the *Gazette of India*, and you will officially furnish a copy of it to each of the Chiefs named in the margin* who attended the Durbar at Ajmere."

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* The Maharana of Oodeypore, the Maharao Rana of Boondee, the Maharao Rana of Kotah, the Maharaja of Kishengurh, the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, the Nawab of Tonk, the Raja of Shahpoora.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 8TH NOV., 12-40 P.M.

Advices from Versailles state that after the rejection of the armistice by the French, Count Bismarck offered to allow freely that the elections might be proceeded with, even in the occupied districts, but without an armistice.

The majority of the Paris Government were favourable to the elections and the armistice, but they were overruled by General Trochu.

LONDON, 9TH NOV., 3-50 A.M.

Verdun has capitulated.

It is reported that the Army of the Loire has repulsed a Prussian attack, capturing 64 prisoners.

Lyons is being placed in a thorough state of defence.

LONDON, 7TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was declining.

Fair Dhollera 7d.

Consols 93⅜.

Rentes 53.

The Bombay Mail of the 15th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

The Bombay Mail of the 22nd ultimo reached Suez on the 5th instant.

LONDON, 8TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was weaker, particularly Surats.

Fair Dhollera 6¾d. to 6⅞d.

Consols 93⅜.

Rentes, Lyons price, 55.

The Manchester Market is quiet—prices drooping.

7 lbs. Shirtings 8s.

8¼ „ „ 9s. 4½d.

40's Mule Twist 1s. 0½d.

Arrival from Bombay—Oriflamme.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 8TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

THE "Shanghai Courier" says an Imperial edict has been issued, banishing the late Fu and Hsien, of Tientsin, for not suppressing the outbreak; banishing also 21 prominent rioters, and ordering 15 ringleaders to be beheaded. It is generally believed that this, together with a compensation for the property destroyed, is the utmost atonement the Chinese Government will make, and that, pending the approval of the French Government, these terms have been accepted by Count Rochechouart.

William Hargraves, the bankrupt, has been tried on a criminal charge, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Mr. W. H. Seward has arrived at Shanghai, and will proceed thence to the north.

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

SHANGHAI, 11TH OCTOBER.

EXTREME necessity of adopting means for protecting foreign residents in the North continues to be felt. It is stated that Mr. Wade has made requisitions for gunboats for that purpose, but this is looked upon as a very inadequate precaution, as the northern ports cannot be considered safe without troops. The "North China Daily News" thinks that half a dozen regiments should be ordered from India.

According to the same paper, Li-hung Chang has arrived at Tientsin and sent the guilty magistrates to [illegible] in accordance with an Imperial edict issued three months ago.

Advices from Pekin assert that Count Rochechouart has withdrawn from further negotiations, in consequence of the recent news of political changes in France.

HONGKONG, 18TH OCTOBER.

Intelligence has reached from Japan of a very severe typhoon, in which many lives were lost. An aërolite over three cwt. fell near Yedo.

The captain of the Rangoon barque Hydaspes has been convicted and sentenced at Foochow for having ill-treated his men.

A promise has been made to re-build the native Christians' chapel destroyed at Fatshan by the mob.

The barque Sultan was lost off Manilla on the 24th ult. Chief officer and seven others drowned.

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE, 11TH OCTOBER.

THE Victorian Parliament is convened for the despatch of business, 27th October, when the question of defences is to be discussed.

The war news brought by last mail created intense interest, and considerable sums of money are being collected in all the colonies for the relief of the wounded of both nations. Contributions for the widows and orphans are also being made.

The revenue returns of Victoria for the past nine months show a deficiency on the corresponding nine months of 1869 of £94,630, principally caused by the unprecedentedly wet season.

The New South Wales Government have had a severe struggle with the Opposition on a question of financial policy; they were victorious by a majority of two, but the Opposition intend to try again.

A similar struggle in the South Australian Assembly resulted in a division in favour of the minority by one vote.

H. M. S. Galatea and Clio have arrived at Sydney.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh took part in the closing ceremonies of the Sydney Exhibition on the 30th September.

Major-General Chute, K.C.B., and Staff proceed to England immediately.

The underwriters have modified their war risk charge to ¼ per cent. From foreign ports to Australia, afloat, 2 per cent. Two per cent. from Australia to foreign ports on risks attaching at once, and 1 per cent. by the outgoing mail steamer.

Suppee, who was convicted of the murder of Walshe, was sentenced to death; the Executive determined the law should take its course. Petitions from the bar, the jury, and the public, together with opinions from all the leading barristers in Victoria that Suppee was properly convicted were then sent in, and after further consideration the Executive reprieved him, pending an appeal to the Privy Council.

The construction of the Overland Telegraph line to meet the Anglo-Australian Company's cable at Port Darwin has been commenced at both ends.

The reports from the Northern territory are more encouraging. The work of surveying is proceeding satisfactorily, and land is being taken up for bonâ fide residence.

Very heavy losses by floods have again been experienced, and the business of the country is retarded in consequence of the bad state of the roads. Wool for the same cause has hardly commenced to come in yet, and the first sale of the season will probably not be held before the middle of November.

In Tasmania and New Zealand the same very wet weather has also been experienced, which has done considerable damage.

In New Zealand matters remain much the same; business is very quiet, and the natives are quiet also. Although two large native meetings were being held at date of last advices, still there seems to be no grounds to fear another outbreak.

Discount and interest remain unchanged at Melbourne. The Banks continue to charge one per cent. war risk in addition to the usual rate of exchange.

The Melbourne Meat Preserving Company have declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

ON Thursday last, at 11 o'clock A.M., the Viceroy, accompanied by his Military Secretary and the Commissioner of the Benares Division, arrived at Ghazeepore, where the party were received by the Opium Agent, Mr. Richardson whose guests they were during their short stay. After rest and luncheon Lord Mayo, Major Bourke, and Mr. Richardson, attended by a detachment of police sowars in uniform, visited the Opium Factory. Here His Excellency was shown, by Dr. Shepperd, the various operations of weighing, cake-making, packing, analysing, &c.—in short, the history of opium from the advance to the ryot to the exportation to China. Here also the Viceroy was shown a building in course of construction "by contract" by the D. P. W. His Excellency, we are told, was disagreeably struck with the bad work that was being done. At about 5 o'clock a move was made to the Stud, where Major Smith, Major MacDougall, and Dr. Garrett were awaiting the party, and on their arrival led them over the stables, the Viceroy making a most careful inspection, and expressing himself very well pleased with the capital condition of the animals, although he could not understand why, when the remounts had been passed into the service some six months ago, they were still in stables at Ghazeepore. It soon, however, became too dark, and the party, after taking a look at the Cornwallis monument, returned to Mr. Richardson's bungalow. Here all the officers of the station had the honour of an introduction to his Excellency. A dinner, without ladies, followed, closing a day of hard but very satisfactory work. On Friday morning His Excellency paid another short visit to the horses under Major Smith's care, and shortly after, in company with Major Bourke and Mr. Forbes, left by the paddle boat—which Mr. Forbes has lately established on the river—for the Stud at Koruntadhee. From here the party crossed to inspect the Stud at Buxar, leaving the same night for Bankipore *en route* to Poosah.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 7.

A STUD DEPARTMENT.

BEING thwarted by the unusually heavy rainfall in his wish to visit the head-works of the Soane Irrigation project at Dheree, His Excellency the Viceroy consoled himself by visiting the studs at Ghazeepore, Koruntadhee, and Buxar. The two latter have, we understand, been condemned by General Troup's committee, so that when the question of their abolition comes before him, His Excellency will be able to give an opinion formed from personal observation. The long interval which has intervened between the date of the submission of the report and the decision of Government on the subject is, we understand, owing to the fact that the Viceroy is anxious to place the Stud Department under the new bureau that is about to be established—the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. No one can deny that the new bureau will be of great utility and, properly officered, one of real value to the country.—*Pioneer*.

THE LATEST FROM NORTH CHINA.

BY the China mail we have Shanghai papers to the 11th October:—

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

Our latest news is that matters look more unsatisfactory at Tientsin, and that Mr. Wade has applied to Admiral Kellett for some men and field-pieces to patrol the settlement. The information is not absolutely authentic; but we believe we may rely on it. It would seem that matters are taking the course which nearly every one in China, except Mr. Wade, foresaw from the beginning; and that even he is now obliged to admit that the conciliatory policy has lamentably failed. But it is no use doing things by halves. If troops are to be landed, enough should be brought to secure our position. A hundred or two seamen and marines will not suffice; half a dozen regiments should be ordered from India, and Mr. Wade may rely that he will be well supported, if he determine to take this step.

We have often before expressed our regret that Mr. Wade has not seen fit to enlighten his countrymen regarding the political position, and now repeat our hope that the formal applications which have been made to him will induce him to break silence. He is believed, now, to take a view of the political position more in accordance with that of the general body o foreigners, than he was disposed to entertain for some time after the occurrence of the massacre; and it may be hoped that he will take earnest steps to regain the time lost at the outset. Had the foreign ministers at once accumulated, at Tientsin, all the forces at their disposal, the heads of the guilty mandarins would have fallen within a fortnight, and excitement and complications which have since arisen have been nipped in the bud. We trust that Li may repair his predecessor's neglect; but we cannot feel hopeful of this result. Other reparation will, no doubt, be made. The burned buildings will be restored, monetary compensation paid, and some of the rioters beheaded; but the conviction is general that the mandarins will not be given up. Yet their execution is essential, as proof of good faith and as a guarantee for that security of foreign life and property which the Chinese Government has undertaken to afford. Supposing the absence of that guarantee, what will be done? will the defeat be accepted, or will prompt measures be advised to retrieve it?

(*Courier.*)

October 4, 1870.

Fresh feelings of joy and renewed hopes that the foreigner is speedily to be annihilated, have been awakened in the minds of the natives here by the arrival of the news from Kiukiang. They believe that not only has a great deal of property been destroyed, but that the special objects of their hatred have been put to death at Wu-ching, in like manner as they were by themselves here. The more boisterous and bloodthirsty among the people are impatient with the high officials. Ting, Tseng-kwo-fan, and Chung-How are ridiculed in a variety of forms; short songs are placarded on the walls and opprobrious epithets are bandied about in unlimited numbers. They are called *Sun-tsz*—grandsons—meaning that they are as much afraid of the English and French, and stand as much in awe of them as a grandson does of his grandfather. Accordingly the English and French are called "Ying-tsu-tsung" and "Fa-tsu-tsung"—our English and French ancestors. Prince Kung—who, as you know, is the sixth prince—is also dignified with the name of *Kuei-tsz-Liu'rh*, which being freely rendered is, Mr. Six (the friend of the) foreign devils.

We hear that like preparations for war are being made in Pekin to those we mentioned in our last as being in progress here. Nothing but war is talked of in the capital; even the apathy of the foreign ministerial mind has given place to serious apprehension and the gravest fears that nothing can save the country from such a calamity. Similar proclamations to the one sent you last week have been issued in most of the towns between the Imperial City and Tientsin, ordering the crops to be cut down and harvested within ten days. The ground is being laid out for a huge encampment at Pali-Chann near Tung-Chau. A gentleman passing through Yangtsun found it full of Paou-ting-foo soldiers, and upon inquiry he learned that they were under the leadership of Chung-kwo Shwai. The streets of Pekin itself are full of soldiers, and drill is daily gone through outside the walls. It is exquisitely amusing to read the account of the way in which some of these exercises are performed. The old wooden guns have been taken out of their store-rooms and carefully washed. Being thus ready for practice or for fight, they are used in daily drill. In working, they require two men after the weapon is loaded; one of whom crawls to the front and places himself in extenso as a rest for the gun the second man keeps puffing at the match till he gets the "deadly" piece to send its fatal missile towards a target which it never hits. The men hold on by straps as the recoil is fearful, these straps serving the double purpose of keeping the instrument within their reach, and aiding them to pick themselves up from their horizontal position. A squad of 15, managing 7 of these guns, have 5 men extra attached with "fowling pieces," forming a most dangerous and invincible force.

It is said that the Kiu-kiang "trifle" will not enlarge the grievance of France materially, if at all. Seen through ministerial eyes it is, of course, only one of many similar events which have transpired, and is due in no degree to hostile feeling on the part of the natives, but to the simple fact that there happened to be no foreigners in the place, whose presence would have prevented such destruction of property by the people.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 5th November, 1870.
Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	42,988	6	9
Merchandize	46,927	4	0
Electric Telegraph	385	4	0
Total Rs.	90,300	14	9

Corresponding week in November, 1869.
Open 308 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	33,800	5	4
Merchandize	26,108	3	3
Back Bay Earth Trains	616	14	0
Electric Telegraph	906	10	6
Total Rs.	61,430	1	1
Increase	28,870	13	8

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

SURVEY OF HACK BUGGIES.—The annual survey of hack buggies will begin on the 21st inst.

DR. G. BUHLER, Educational Inspector, who recently returned from England, proceeded to Surat last week.

LIBERALITY.—Mr. Jehanghier Jeevanjee, nephew of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, has contributed Rs. 375 to several charitable institutions in Bombay.

DECCAN COLLEGE.—We understand that Mr. H. P. Jacob, Head Master Poona High School, is likely to be appointed Professor of Latin in the Deccan College.

THE POOR BOX.—The Second Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks five rupees from "Anonymous," contributed to the Girgaum Police Court poor-box.

BREACH OF LIQUOR LICENSE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Balla Yenkoo was charged with a breach of certain conditions of his licence, in having sold liquor at 3 o'clock in the morning. He was adjudged guilty, and fined twenty-five rupees.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Three seamen of the ship Tivoli were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL AT POONA.—We learn from a native paper that a Female Normal School, under the superintendence of Mrs. Mitchell, has been opened at Poona from the 4th inst. For the present about ten girls attend the school.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Showell yesterday committed Crustnaram Nurbheram to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant of Fazal Nensey, and for making a false document with intent to commit fraud.

ASSISTANT APOTHECARY W. CHURCH, No. 101, has been relieved from duty in the Bombay Marine and transferred to the Military Department; and Assistant Apothecary J. Connell, No. 115, has been placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Bombay Marine for duty in that branch of the service.

AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.—We are glad to observe that the amateurs on board H. M. S. Forte are again to emerge from their quarters and give a theatrical performance in the Grant Road Theatre in behalf of the funds of the Strangers' Home. The evening of Friday the 11th inst. is fixed for the performance, and we hope to see a good house.

"A TANNAWALLAH" writes correcting a remark made about the site at Tanna for a Roman Catholic cemetery, in a news-letter published on Saturday. He says—"The proposed site for a cemetery has already been purchased, and that too without the slightest aid coming from Salsette. The only delay is to ascertain what provision the Roman Catholics are to receive from such sources as are generally depended on."

LAHORE will soon be visited by Mr. Kipling, who has been specially deputed to sketch the craftsmen of India [their designs, rather, we believe] for the Exhibition of 1871. We trust that the local authorities, as well as all those who possess any special knowledge of the matter, will afford him their very best assistance in this undertaking.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Nov. 4.

H. M.'s 108TH REGIMENT leaves Belgaum for Deesa to-morrow, and is expected at Kolapore on the 15th instant.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 9.

ON Thursday last there was a good attendance of the friends of education to witness the examination of and distribution of prizes to the boys of the Bishop's School, Poona. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, now on a visit to Poona, occupied the chair. The accounts of the progress and success of this institution are most cheering and satisfactory, and it could not be otherwise than gratifying to Mr. Brierly to have these acknowledged by the meeting. The school has made rapid and steady progress.—*Ibid.*

THREE European "gentlemen," who have been living for some days at "Ruby Hall," were about to leave Poona yesterday by the 9 A. M. train, when up stepped Mr. Toulmin, the police inspector, with a warrant to prevent their departure. It seems that they were charged before the magistrate with assaulting the butler of the Royal Hotel when he came for payment of a bill which they had run up there during their pleasure trip to Poona. The arrest of these "gentlemen" caused considerable sensation at the railway station; and a good many incidents were recorded—not to their credit. One was that they had been already fined on Friday last by the magistrate of the district for creating a disturbance in a disreputable locality between the Post Office and the Collector's Cutcherry. We give the above information to warn tradesmen and hotel-keepers against taking any other than tangible security from passing visitors to Poona. It is very hard that travellers who may have only temporarily run short of money should suffer, but we fear there is no help for it; for it is still harder that honest hotel-keepers should be done out of their money by swindlers.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Original Communication.—Résumé of about seventy inscriptions in Dharwar and Mysore, from the photographs printed for the Committee of Architectural Antiquities of Western India, with remarks. By Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Mem. R. A. S.

HISTORY OF PERSIA IN THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

WE learn from the *Bombay Jam-i-Jamshed*, that a son of Futteh Ali Shah, the Shah of Persia, at present a dervish or hermit, and a learned man, who is, we are told, a student of German and French authors, has published a History of Persia in the Persian language. A large number of copies of the work have been sold among Moguls and others. A few copies have arrived here, and our contemporary learns that a Parsee gentleman of the city has undertaken the task of translating the work into the Guzerathee language.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP MABEL, 1,259 tons, Captain Thomas Wright, arrived on the 2nd instant from Liverpool with a cargo of rails and coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates & Co.

THE S. S. EMEU, Captain C. G. Perrins, arrived on the 2nd instant from China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Captain and Mrs. Reimer, and three infants, Mr. and Mrs. Saludar, Mr. and Mrs. Callis, and four children. From Melbourne—Captain Deane. From Galle—Mr. Sleton, Mr. Banks, Mr. Roberts, Honorable L. H. Bayley, Mr. Inslow, and seven deck passengers.

POLICE CASES.

THEFT.—Pandoo Rama, a horse-keeper, was charged before Mr. Showell yesterday with stealing a quantity of gram, and was, on conviction, sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Dinshaw Dorabjee Mehta and another Parsee named Shapoorjee were charged with committing an assault on the person of Wittoo Mahadoo at Mahim on the 23rd October. The Magistrate thought that it was a vexatious complaint, and ordered complainant to pay Rs. 20 to defendants as amends.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—9TH NOV. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 8th Nov., 7-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 9th Nov., 12 20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 11 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 8th Nov., 3-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 55 minutes.

Via Turkey, 7th Nov., 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 26 hours 6 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th Nov., 10.40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 34 hours 46 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 8th to 9 P.M. of the 9th Nov. is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 15	0 9
" Calcutta	12 23	2 20
" Madras	6 10	0 0
" Galle	35 50	24 10

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—9TH Nov.

(Before N. SPENCER, Esq.)

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, VS. GANGJEE NURPUT.

THE action was brought to recover Rs. 178, being the amount due for pressing seventy-eight whole bales of cotton. The defendant not being present the Court gave a verdict for plaintiffs for the amount claimed and costs.

A similar action was brought against Oomedmull Megraz to recover Rs. 278, and a verdict was entered in plaintiffs' favour with costs.

The same plaintiffs sued Buckseeram Oodeyram to recover Rs. 130, for pressing sixty-five whole bales of cotton. In this case also defendant did not appear, and the Court therefore gave a verdict for plaintiffs for the full amount and costs.

CHEATING BY PERSONATION.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mohun Narayen, a wool merchant, appeared before the Chief Magistrate, and laid the following information:—"I am a wool merchant, and reside near Kharra Talao in Chimajee Butcher's Street. I know one Bhasker Mahadeo since he came to my house on Saturday the 5th inst. He then said he was a clerk in the employ of the Municipality, and that he had come to make a survey of my house for the purpose of assessing its value. He afterwards said that if I were to give him some money he would manage to reduce the valuation of my house. I then gave him a rupee and a half. He was then accompanied by a sepoy in the office of the Registrar General, who saw me hand up the money to the said Bhasker Mahadeo. When he left my house he said he would make all right for me. I came to know that the said Bhasker Mahadeo was not a public servant as he first represented to me. I therefore charge the said Bhasker Mahadeo with cheating by personation and obtaining money from me under false pretences, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law." The Magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE adjourned meeting of the Justices of the Peace to consider the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1871 was held yesterday, and in the absence of the Chairman Mr. John Connon was voted to the chair.

Before proceeding to consider the items of the Budget, Mr. Crawford referred to the petition against additional taxation which we published in yesterday's paper. He criticised the figures given in the petition, and finished up his criticism by the conclusion that the petitioners were grievously wrong in their facts, in stating that there had been an enormous increase in the cost of establishments. The petition was recorded.

It was then proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, seconded by Mr. Wassodew Pandoorung, and agreed—"That the grant on account of general superintendence be fixed at Rs. 1,32,556 for the year 1871, and apportioned thus:—

Municipal Fund	Rs.	82,848
Water Works Fund	"	16,569
Police Account	"	16,570
Lighting Fund	"	16,569"

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady—"That the grant on account of storekeeper's establishment for the year 1871 be fixed at Rs. 8,304." Carried.

It was then proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee—"That the grant for the Health Department be fixed at Rs. 5,81,811 for the year 1871."

It was proposed by Dr. Lyon, and seconded by Dr. Blaney—"That a grant of Rs. 3,000 be made to the Health Officer for a laboratory."

This proposal, after some discussion, was lost.

Dr. Dallas proposed as an amendment,—"That the sum to be allowed to the Health Officer for the year 1871 be Rs. 5,51,811." In support of his resolution Dr. Dallas made a lengthy speech against further taxation, and in favour rather of a reduction. The Commissioner, he said, had for the first time been able to show a probable surplus, and in his opinion the Bombay Municipality should, like the House of Commons, take advantage of a surplus to reduce taxation, unless the Justices for Bombay were satisfied that 35 lakhs of rupees, equal to £350,000, was a proper sum to spend upon the municipal government of Bombay. He maintained that this sum was excessive and extravagant. The present municipal taxation amounted to something like 4 rupees 4 annas 9 pies per head of the population, and he was sure that there was an almost universal feeling amongst the native community that the municipal taxation was excessive. If ever there was a time when reduction of taxation was necessary it was the present, when as he knew it was a fact that many members of the middle classes of Bombay were struggling for existence. As the Justices knew they would be called upon at no distant date to raise large sums for drainage and water supply, and therefore he thought that at the present time they should keep their expenditure down. He might be asked to put his finger upon certain items for reduction, but he confessed his inability, from his not having a practical knowledge of the working of the several departments of the Municipality, to do so; notwithstanding that, however, he had a strong opinion that they should retrench, and the only way to get the Municipality to do its duty was for them to cut down the sum voted, and allow the Commissioner to apportion the money to the different departments. Dr. Dallas then compared the municipal expenditure in Bombay with municipal expenditure in England, in respect to which he concluded that the expenditure in Bombay was a seventeenth or eighteenth of the whole of the municipal expenditure of Great Britain and Ireland. He concluded by calling upon the Native Justices, as representatives of the native propulation, to vote steadily against any increase of taxation, but rather for a decrease, and on resuming his seat was loudly applauded.

General Tremenheere, Mr. Forbes (of Messrs Forbes and Company) and Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, supported Dr. Dallas.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell said it was all very good to come forward and denounce expenditure, but every corporation must trust to some extent to its executive, and the Finance Committee, in looking into the several items of expenditure, had been forced to take it for granted that a certain amount was necessary; and he would say, as a member of the committee, that they had suggested reductions as far as they possibly could so as to leave the executive efficient.

Mr. Crawford criticised the details of the speeches of the gentlemen mentioned. The Act, he said, provided that he should prepare the items of the budget, and that the Justices should have the responsibility of accepting, rejecting, or modifying these items as they pleased, and that was a responsibility which the Justices must accept, as he could not and would not take it. An approaching commercial crises should not cause a corporation to swerve from its duty; the corporation must do what was for the good of the town. If they were to compare the figures of the Bombay Municipality with those of Municipalities in England they must deduct four lakhs for water supply, three lakhs for police (which was not paid by Municipalities in England), and two lakhs for halalcores; so that there were 9 lakhs, which reduced their expenditure to about 20 lakhs. If the Justices would say with reference to any special item "you shall only expend so much," the executive officers would say "very well;" but as to their accepting such a resolution as the one just proposed, that the whole of the expenditure should be cut down by a lump sum and that the municipal officers should apportion the money, it was absurd, and it was a responsibility which, though the Justices shirked it, the executive officers would not accept.

It was ruled by the chairman that the discussion was out of order, as according to the Act the budget should be discussed item by item, in consequence of which it was proposed by Dr. Dallas, and seconded by Mr. Mahadeo Narrayen—"That the Commissioner's Budget estimate for the year 1871 be confirmed only to the extent of Rs. 36,56,457, being the actual expenditure for the year 1869, together the sum of Rs. 65,310, being the difference between the sinking fund and interest on loans for the year 1869 and 1871, also a sum of Rs. 10,000 for educational purposes, making up Rs. 31,31,757."

After a good deal of further discussion, the resolution and amendment were put to the meeting, when the original motion for Rs. 5,81,811 was carried.

It was then proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Mr. Mahadew Narayen—"That the grant for the halalcore department be fixed at Rs. 2,09,867 for the year 1871." Carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Mr. F. Turner—"That the grant for the markets and slaughter houses be fixed at Rs. 66,978 for the year 1871." Carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Captain Tulloch—"That the grant for the establishment for registration of births and deaths be fixed at Rs. 11,496 for the year 1871." Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Narayen Wassodew, and seconded by Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass—"That a grant of Rs. 34,889 be made for cemeteries for the year 1871, and that thereof the sum of Rs. 30,000 be applied for the purchase of land for the construction of new cemeteries." Carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner and seconded by Mr. Venayekrao Ruggonath—"That the grant for the Municipal Engineer's department be fixed at Rs. 48,360 for the year 1871." Carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner and seconded by Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass—"That the grant for road repairs, including watering, rolling, and scraping, be fixed at Rs. 3,20,000 for the year 1870." Carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Captain Tulloch—"That the grant for the maintenance of Worlee Sluices and pumping station be fixed at Rs. 32,700 for the year 1871." Carried.

It was proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Furdonjee—"That the grant for the improvement of streets be fixed at Rs. 70,000 for the year 1871."

This vote is for the purchase of frontages when people wish to rebuild anywhere and part of their ground is wanted to make the street straight. Mr. Forbes and Dr. Dallas thought this was a good item for the beginning of measures of retrenchment, and proposed that it should be struck out. Mr. Crawford pointed out that if the item was not allowed now he would have to come to the Bench every month, or perhaps every second month, to ask for money to purchase ground in different parts of the town; for many years ago plans had been made of all the streets in town, and a line marked on the plan which would make the streets straighter or of a more uniform width than at present, and when any one wanted to rebuild a house which abutted on the street it was necessary to purchase the ground necessary to place the frontage of the house back to that line. In this way, a great improvement had of late years been effected in many narrow and crooked streets.

Mr. Gumpert thought it would be well that this item should be cut down even though Mr. Crawford should have to come to the Bench at some other time during the ensuing year for an additional grant; so that the Justices should thereby mark their sense of the need of a reduction of expenditure. With this object it was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Narayen Wassodew—"That a grant of Rs. 40,000 be voted for the improvement of the streets;" which amendment was carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Mherjeebhoy Bapoojee Viccajee—"That the grant for Public Land Conveyance Department be fixed at Rs. 6,960; that for Liquor Licenses Department, Rs. 1,800; and that for Music and Poison License Department, Rs. 540, for the year 1871." Carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee,—"That the salary of the Assistant Commissioner and Assessor, Mr. Hutchinson, be fixed at Rs. 750, and horse allowance Rs. 100 per mensem, and that the salary of the Assistant Commissioner and Collector, Mr. Homejee Viccajee, be fixed at Rs. 750 per mensem from 1st July 1870."

Some discussion took place on this proposal, many Justices objecting strongly to any increase at present, and it was proposed as an amendment by Mr. H. Maxwell, and seconded by Mr. James Taylor,—"That the salary of the Assistant Commissioner and Assessor be retained at the same rate as in 1870."

On these two motions the Bench divided, and the original motion was carried by five or six votes.

Proposed by Mr. Crawford, and seconded by Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersetjee,—"That the grant for Assessment and Collection Departments be fixed at Rs. 1,09,445 for the year 1871, and to be apportioned as follows:—Municipal fund, Rs. 61,563; Water Works fund, Rs. 20,521; Police account, Rs. 13,681; Lighting fund, Rs. 13,680."

In reference to this it was proposed by Dr. Blaney, and seconded by Mr. Forbes,—"That the horse allowance to the Assessor be Rs. 50," which was agreed to.

With this amendment the motion was adopted.

It being now half past five o'clock, the meeting adjourned till Monday next at two o'clock.

A full report of yesterday's proceedings will be published to-morrow.

BELGAUM.

8TH NOVEMBER.

THE station has put on an appearance of desolation. The fine regiment, the 108th, is under orders to proceed to Deesa on the 15th instant. The Native Light Infantry, with its complement of jolly and genial officers, is on its way to Aden. The gentle, undulating hills to the west of the native town, alike celebrated for the bracing air as for the gorgeous scenery, busy with the tread of the footsteps of pedestrians inhaling the balmy breath of morn and eve, in their present abandoned state remind one forcibly of those sombre lines of Goldsmith which characteristically mark the gloom spread over his "deserted village." But if the military are on the move, it is no small disappointment to find this nice little station deserted by the European civil population. Mr. Grey, the Collector and Magistrate, who with singular energy applied himself to the clearance of the augean stable of the Municipal muddle created by indifferent Commissioners and their enervated vice-president, is making off for the districts in the course of a day or two. With a Revenue Commissioner like Mr. Rogers, and a Collector like Mr. Grey, the interests of the state and the happiness of the ryots will be served in a style more splendid than ever.

On a representation to Government from the Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, the removal of the unfortunate Sirdars' High School from Belgaum to Dharwar has been postponed, though strong efforts were not found wanting on the part of the Educational authorities "that be," to try to misappropriate the sirdars' fund in the way of expending it on an institution completely distinct in origin and aim from the one for which the funds from the sirdars are annually collected. The exertions of Colonel Anderson, in securing for the sirdars and their nominees the benefits of an institution which their noble liberality contributed in a great measure to open, deserves great praise. If Dharwar, which is supposed to be the Canarese centre of the S. M. Country, requires a high school, let it have one by all means. But there is no earthly reason to suppose that because Dharwar wants a school Belgaum should give up its own, as it is situated within seventy miles of Kolhapoor where the Raja has established a high school—a Mahratta High School for the S. M. Country likely to attract, from the zeal and ability with which its functional activity is marked, people from the remotest ends of the Belgaum collectorate. The logic of facts is against this supposition. Whatever the prosperity of the Kolhapoor High School, it is owing, the Political Agent has been able to ascertain, to the influx into Kolhapoor of the children of the officials and their subordinates within the Kolhapoor districts. The Sirdars' High School has not only not suffered in its numerical strength from the existence of a rival school in its neighbourhood, for the past three years, but has gained in numbers to an extent unprecedented before. In the teeth of such evidence, is it not their caprice to remove the Belgaum High School to Dharwar? A sense of false economy is always dangerous. A saving of a few hundred rupees annually is no gain at all if it victimatizes the best educational interests of a people who, the most of all others in the Bombay presidency, require their educational wants to be carefully attended to.

A HOMICIDAL SYSTEM.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

WE conceive it to be our duty to call the attention of Government, the Railway authorities, and the public generally, to the fact that, when the late terrible accident occurred on the Cheyair river bridge, the only door, that on the left hand side, through which the Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Seymour could have managed to escape, was carefully locked. Careful examination of the wreck has assured us of the truth of this. The bridge, in giving way, sloped down to the right—it was on this side that all the piers began to sink—so that the composite carriage in which Mr. and Mrs. Seymour were, during the short time that it hung on the top of the inclined plane, leaned also heavily to the right, almost over the water. Through the door on this side it was impossible for them to escape, for there was danger lest their carriage might fall upon them. The door on the other side was, as we have observed, carefully locked; and the consequence was that during the interval which elapsed between the falling of the engine, tender and trucks and that of the composite carriage—an interval of from three to five minutes, according to guard M'Coy's account—Mr. Seymour and his wife must have undergone the inconceivable agony of finding themselves caged in on all sides, without a chance of escape and, we fear, with a full consciousness of the terrible end that was inevitably awaiting them. If the door on the left hand side had been left unlocked, there would have been some hope for them; and we feel sure that Mr. Seymour, who was brave as he was strong, would have done his utmost to convey his wife out of the falling carriage into a place of comparative safety; but through the pernicious custom of locking passengers in, this last chance was denied him. In England, so many lives were found to be sacrificed through locking the doors of railway carriages, that Parliament had to interfere in the interest of the public and forbid the practice. Is it too much to expect our local Government to take care that no more lives of passengers are sacrificed; or, at least, to insist that passengers in the hour of danger shall have every opportunity of escape? Death by any kind of violence is very terrible; but it is far less terrible and agonising when the victim is able, or imagines he is able, to *do* something towards saving himself, than when all attempts at self-preservation are precluded. In England, before Parliament came to the rescue of the travelling public by forbidding the locking of the doors, it was a common practice for railway travellers to set authority at defiance by providing themselves with keys. We trust, however, that it will not be necessary for travellers in this country to follow their example, but that Government, having had their attention thus drawn to the matter, will do all in their power to provide in this, as in all other respects, for the safety of those who travel by rail.

THE FINANCES.

ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1870-71, AS COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1869-70.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	April to July 1869	April to July 1870	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue ...	6,738,932	7,206,922	467,990	...
Tributes, &c., from Native States ...	210,011	235,742	25,731	...
Forest ...	119,720	101,783	...	17 937
Excise on Spirits and Drugs.	722,571	784,749	62,178	...
Assessed Taxes ...	172,891	408,567	235,676	...
Customs ..	746,641	884,488	137,847	...
Salt ...	1,813,527	1,992,000	178,473	...
Opium ...	2,818,783	2,553,899	...	264,884
Stamps ..	817,477	338,627	...	478,850
Mint ..	66,386	18,135	...	48,251
Post Office ...	155,923	297,780	141,857	...
Telegraph ...	24,374	62,174	37,800	...
Law and Justice ..	310,662	811,366	500,704	...
Police ...	84 903	79,952	...	4,951
Marine ...	38,654	57,608	18,954	...
Education ...	25,847	22,980	...	2,867
Interest ...	79,065	125,128	46,063	...
Miscellaneous ...	126,164	271,043	144,879	...
Total...	15,072,531	16,252,943	1,998,152	817,740
Army Miscellaneous ...	259,871	257,894	...	1,977
Public Works Ordinary—				
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	48,789	47,473	...	1,316
Railway Exchange Gain..	108,408	...	...	108,408
S. R. Traffic Receipts ...	...	2,412	2,412	...
Do. Extraordinary do. do. Capital Account ...	...	1,782	1,782	...
Total Revenue...	15,489,599	16,562,504	2.002,346	929,441

EXPENDITURE.	April to July 1869	April to July 1870	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ..	647,528	881,469	233,941	...
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	129,969	75,358	...	54,611
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	123,515	104,421	...	19,094
Land Revenue ...	802,394	783,952	...	18,442
Forest ...	92,187	112,639	20,452	...
Excise on Spirits and Drugs.	72,447	110,822	38,375	...
Assessed Taxes ..	6,897	13,288	6,391	...
Customs ..	59,297	60,750	1,453	...
Salt ..	136,443	116,736	...	19,707
Opium ...	1,020,112	1,176,052	155,940	...
Stamps ...	36,955	20,608	...	16,347
Mint ...	30,928	20,980	...	9,948
Post Office ...	190,985	210,663	19,678	...
Telegraph ..	98,033	93,383	...	4,650
Administration ..	374,002	373,147	...	855
Minor Departments ...	68,566	68,784	218	..
Law and Justice ...	890,308	941,919	51,611	...
Police ..	795 658	728,123	...	67,535
Marine ..	139,731	110,499	...	29,232
Education ..	208,063	193,552	...	14,511
Ecclesiastical ...	52,746	49,270	...	3,476
Medical Services ...	146,412	150,078	3,666	...
Stationery and Printing ...	82,600	79,194	...	3,406
Political Agencies ...	172,997	84,091	...	88,906
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	466,562	478 126	11,564	...
Miscellaneous ...	194,267	265,865	71,598	...
Superannuation, &c., Allowances ...	171,723	190,228	18,505	...
Total...	7,211,325	7,493,997	633,392	350,720
Army ...	4,098,129	3,957,080	...	141,049
Public Works Ordinary—				
Public Works ...	2,148,242	1,170,030	...	978,212
Railways Guaranteed ...	22,343	31,756	9,413	...
Railway Exchange Loss...	135,123	62,820	...	72,303
State Railways ...	6,085	2,256	...	3,829
Public Works Extraordinary				
Irrigation, &c. ...	236,082	253,420	17,338	...
State Railways ...	1,087	71,414	70,327	...
Total Expenditure...	13,858,410	13,042,767	730,470	1,546,113

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General of Accounts.
Fort William, the 31st October 1870.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WHEN is Dr. Trumpp coming out? If he delays much longer the Anjuman will be obliged to bring out its own translation of the "Granth," having already fixed on an authorized version and begun the "Jap Ji."—*Indian Public Opinion.*

ANY "Head of Office" who does not consider that the English of his Baboos is perfect, had better send them to the Lahore Government College, where classes for their improvement have been instituted in the early morning, so as not to interfere with office hours.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE candidature for the Vice-President ship of the Taluqdaree Association of Oudh waxes hot. The young Rajah of Mahmoodabad is as yet the most likely candidate, and, but for his youth, would, we are of opinion, have been elected before this. Baboo D. Mookerjee has good claims, but, as a Bengalee, he has at the same time a bad chance.—*Pioneer.*

A STRIP of land, 8 miles long and 340 feet broad, situate near the villages of Kharra and Sobraon, has been taken up by the Government of the Punjab for the extension of the Sobraon branch of the Bari Doab Canal; and another, 27 miles long and 340 feet broad, situated between the Umritsur and Lahore districts, for the extension of the Kasur branch of the same canal.—*Pioneer.*

THE detachment of the 92nd Highlanders, which had been stationed at Dhurmsala during the summer, marched on Tuesday (November 1) for Jullunder, much to the regret of all the residents of the station, to whose harmony and amusements they had largely contributed. The officers with them are Captain Hope in command, Lieutenants Hives and Stirling, and Dr. Develin.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

MAJOR BOWEN, as Commissioner of Police, has issued a circular to the effect "that no police peons are to pull punkahs for the magistrates at Police Courts." Major Bowen might have asked the magistrates to discontinue the practice, without issuing a peremptory circular involving some contempt of court. At the same time we readily admit the impropriety on the part of the magistrates in utilising police peons as punkah-pullers.—*Madras Mail.*

THE Chief Commissioner and Financial Commissioner of Oudh left Lucknow on Saturday last on—what is likely to be—a long tour; the Deputy Commissioner following this week. The Judicial Commissioner has taken over charge of his post from Mr. W. C. Capper who, in addition to the ordinary and arduous duties of that post, has, during the last six months, disposed of a large amount of work in the Financial Commissioner's Court, which had been transferred to him in consequence of General Barrow's appointment to the officiating Chief Commissionership. Mr. W. C. Capper leaves Lucknow shortly to take up his appointment as Commissioner of Roy Bareilly.—*Pioneer.*

HERE is an agreeable contrast to the picture that has been drawn of the Great Victoria. A lady passenger by the steamer Arcturus, which ought to have called at Madras, but took in all her cargo and passengers from Calcutta, writes as follows from Suez regarding that steamer:—"The Arcturus is a model steamer, I think. I am enjoying the voyage immensely. We have such nice passengers on board, and the days are passing most delightfully. Captain Lee is a nice gentlemanly man, and takes great care of his passengers. For the first week everybody was looking rather woe-begone, the weather off the Sandheads being a little rough, but we are all right now, and the weather is lovely." The Arcturus, we may add, is a cheap steamer.—*Madras Mail.*

WE are sorry to differ from the *Daily Examiner* about the merits of the Ajmere Durbar affair. Of course we are unaware of the precise motive for withholding from the Jodhpore Chief, until his arrival in Ajmere, the decision as to his place in the gathering. To begin with, he had no case; and as he was already under the displeasure of Government, possibly the Viceroy did not feel called upon to humour our feudatory, but rather sought to indicate that his duty, as such, was to come to the presence, unquestioning, when summoned. As to the facts. An inferior position has never, on any one occasion, been either assigned to, or assumed the due of, the house of Oodeypore; and what is even more to the point, Jodhpore yielded precedence to his rival of Jeypore at Sir John Lawrence's last Durbar—that is to say, the latter obtained the seat of honour on the Viceroy's right. Now Jeypore would no more aspire to sit above Oodeypore, than the parish beadle assert himself over the Bishop in church.—*Pioneer.*

THE *Daily Examiner* gravely states that Sir Donald McLeod's knowledge of the world was never more plainly shown than by a paragraph in his minute on the last Bhawulpore report, in which he observes that the Nawab should be encouraged to visit Bhawulpore and mix with his British officers as frequently as possible. The *Daily Examiner* hereupon draws a most amusing picture of the young Chief sitting on mess tables, drinking pegs and chalking the wrong end of his cue, while the officers of Her Majesty's regiments are striving to win him to a sense of duty and morality. The *Daily Examiner* even appears to doubt the elevating effect of intercourse with the British Army. We regret to be compelled to destroy the dream of our ingenuous contemporary who has crushed Sir Donald McLeod so utterly. There are no military officers and no mess with its billiard tables and fascinations at Bhawulpore, and the officers whose society the Lieutenant-Governor desires the young Chief to cultivate are the two political officers who administer the State, and from whose society, we may hope, some advantage is to be gained.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB.

DR. A. C. C. DERENZY, Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, has submitted a report of the sanitary administration of the Punjab for 1869, to the Government of the Punjab, dated Lahore, 29th June 1870. In a letter accompanying it he says—

"In my report for 1868, I endeavoured to explain the nature of the sanitary evils of the province that most urgently called for removal, and to set forth the obstacles to sanitary progress arising from (*a*) the ignorance of the people and their disbelief in our knowledge of the laws of health, (*b*) the costliness of the necessary works, (*c*) the scantiness of funds and the difficulty of augmenting them, and (*d*) the difficulty of procuring competent engineering supervision for the works of construction which are the indispensable basis of sanitary improvement, as the term is understood in England.

"Guided by these considerations, I urged the Government to confine the field of its sanitary operations within very narrow limits at first, and recommended that all our efforts should be concentrated on the improvement of the large towns near military cantonments; and even among these towns it would be necessary to make a selection, those being chosen to be first operated upon that had become notorious for their sufferings from pestilences, as for example, Peshawar, Amritsar, Kohat, or in which the Municipal Committees had, as in the case of Dehli, the necessary funds and inclination to undertake the required works. I argued that to overcome native disbelief in our knowledge of the laws of health was to remove the greatest existing obstacle to sanitary reform. The native population believe that the number of a man's days and the sickness that he endures are fixed by the decree of fate which it is idle, if not impious, to resist, and the opinion is not uncommon, among the better classes especially, that the increased frequency in the occurrence of pestilence in the province is but the expression of the displeasure of Providence at the attempts now being made to prevent sickness and postpone death. The disaster at Peshawar last year is well calculated to strengthen an opinion of this kind. In 40 days out of a small body of Europeans not exceeding 2,500 in number, 255 were killed by cholera. A calamity like this occurring in a community so completely under the protection and control of the Government might well convince an ignorant superstitious people that it is idle to contend with pestilence, and that money invested in sanitary works would be money thrown away. Unfortunately, too, even among Europeans there is a widespread opinion that as regards cholera, at least, there are no sure means of preventing it. Officers high in the service of the Government express themselves from time to time in a tone of great despondency on this subject. For example, the late Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Mansfield, in commenting on a report on an outbreak of cholera at Allahabad last year, thus expressed himself:—'This report is but one more instance of what we often see, *viz.*, of the attempt to lay down dogmatically the reasons of cholera and to ascribe that fatal disease to the want of human precautions, whereas nothing is more certain or more freely admitted by the highest medical authorities than an absolute ignorance of the causes of the origin of the disease, and of the manner in which it is propagated.' His Excellency's opinion as thus expressed was doubtless due to want of information regarding the opinion of the highest medical authorities, and the success with which London and many other towns in England have been secured against epidemic cholera, and if the troops under His Excellency's command were still liable to occasional decimation from the pestilence, the fact must not be taken as invalidating the opinion held by the medical authorities as to the possibility of preventing the disease, but rather as a confirmation of such opinion, for, as I showed in my report last year, little or nothing has as yet been done in this country towards the adoption of the measures which are considered in England to be indispensable to security against cholera. The despondent views entertained by Sir William Mansfield are very prevalent among all classes of Europeans, but I have invariably found that the persons who held such views had no familiar acquaintance with the nature of the preventive system adopted in England and with the results attained by it. But if such opinions are current among European officers of the highest position, the native population may well be excused if they entertain doubts of the practicability of limiting the ravages of pestilence to any extent that would be a fair equivalent in value for the taxation which the execution of sanitary works would involve. I [illegible] therefore that in order to overcome the immobility of native fatalism and the despondency which past failures in the struggle with cholera has induced in the European mind, some signal demonstration of our power to set bounds to the pestilence was indispensably necessary; and I recommend that the principles of prevention I proposed should be tested experimentally at Peshawar, Amritsar, Kohat, and a few other places. Of the necessity and value of the proposed measures no one entertains any doubt, but if they have the effect which all the highest medical authorities agree with me in expecting, the greatest existing obstacle to sanitary improvement will have been removed, and inspired by hope men will everywhere enter cheerfully into the struggle for the liberation of the country from the bondage of cholera. If Peshawar and Amritsar are made proof against the disease in an epidemic form it will be plain to everybody that other towns can secure a similar immunity. In my report last year I gave my reasons for believing that, as the law of cholera diffusion was the same in this country as in England, the measures of prevention required must be the same also. I showed that the first want of all Panjab towns was an abundant supply of pure water, that other improvements might be mentioned which would doubtless exercise in many ways a very beneficial effect upon health; but that without a pure water supply no town could in future expect immunity from cholera for any long period, however satisfactory its arrangements might be in other respects. This results from the circumstance that by the wonderful advance made of late years in railway communication we are brought, as it were, into close contact with the Lower Provinces where cholera is an endemic, an ever present disease, which is sure to be exported at short intervals by one or more of the thousands of travellers when the new facilities for trade will call into existence. In Dr. Parke's Review of Hygiene for 1867, I found strong confirmation of the soundness of this opinion. Speaking of Rotterdam Dr. Parkes writes—'During the last 37 years numerous sanitary improvements have been made, but Rotterdam is now as severely affected by cholera as ever. Why? The water-supply is the only thing which has remained unimproved.'

"The Government adopted the policy of sanitary improvement I proposed, and orders were promptly issued to have the necessary surveys and estimates prepared. The views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the proposals submitted were thus expressed in His Honor's proceedings, No. 3401 dated 13th November 1869:—

"'With regard to water-supply, there can be no doubt that Dr. DeRenzy's proposals are thoroughly sound in principle, and even if the results to be anticipated, viz., the total prevention of cholera epidemics, are not realised in full, there can be no doubt that vast benefits are likely to result. His Honor has accordingly no hesitation in fully supporting the measure proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner.

"'The introduction of the covered drainage system of England into Indian towns, can be adopted with advantage, as remarked by Dr. DeRenzy, only where a sufficient supply of water has been secured to flush them effectually, and owing to the want of this in the town of Amritsar, and to the covered drains devised and partially executed there by Mr. J. Gordon, C.E., having been commenced at too great a depth and of too great dimensions, the Lieut.-Governor, some years ago, strongly objected to these and ordered the substitution of surface saucer drains, hoping, as he did at that time, that it would be found practicable to have all sewage removed by hand, and the surface drainage alone allowed to enter the above drains. He has, however, been convinced by the arguments of Dr. DeRenzy and others, that in large towns this is impossible, and accordingly he would now gladly see the covered drainage system carried out experimentally in Amritsar or other suitable localities.'

"With reference to the orders of Government thus given it is necessary that the sanitary report should contain a statement of the progress made each year in the execution of the policy adopted. The report for 1868 was, for unavoidable reasons, presented at so late a period of the year under review that I have but little progress to record on the present occasion; still a beginning has been made, a foundation laid."

The Lieutenant-Governor has remarked as follows on the report:—

"The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has perused this able report with much interest.

"His Honor concurs generally in the views expressed by the Sanitary Commissioner, and adopted by his predecessor, Sir Donald McLeod, as to the policy to be pursued by the Government in the matter of sanitary improvement. He agrees in considering that our main efforts should be for the present concentrated in large towns near military cantonments. As observed by his predecessor in his review of the Sanitary Report for 1868, where speaking of towns, it is observed,—'in them sanitary improvements will be widely beneficial, their effects easily tested and intelligently appreciated; while the example of improved towns will tell upon others in their vicinity, and create a general conviction for the necessity for sanitary works. We shall thus obtain * * * the hearty co-operation of the people, a co operation not merely the result of subservience to the ruling power, but of a *bonâ fide* conviction of the benefits of the measures proposed.'

"His Honour also agrees in the opinion that a measure of primary importance is the provision of a pure water-supply in towns; for even those who may question the degree to which the facts adduced prove the connection of cholera epidemics with impure water-supplies, no one contests the extreme importance of securing the best and purest water attainable, and it is in harmony with the feeling of natives and their practice.

"The success of the proposed system of underground flushed drains, in lieu of the present system of surface drains and dry conservancy is, in His Honour's opinion, more open to question; but the experiment is one which deserves a careful trial.

"But while His Honour considers that our efforts should be mainly directed to the *radical* sanitary improvement of our principal town, she would by no means wish that sanitary measures in the smaller towns should be neglected. Such *palliative* measures as can be carried out at a reasonable cost should be carried out under the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner, and the energies of the local authorities should be stimulated by periodical inspection and report by the Sanitary Commissioner.

"His Honour is glad to observe from the narrative given in section I. of the report, that active steps have been taken for the provision of a pure water-supply in the towns of Dehli, Peshawar, Lahore, and Ferozpore, and that something has been done towards the same object in the sanitaria of Murree, Simla, and Dalhousie. Projects are also in hand for improving the water-supply of Amritsar, Rawalpindi, and Kohat. Should the bill now before the Legislature, for enabling municipalities to raise loans for sanitary works become law, and the Supreme Government be prepared to advance funds at a moderate rate of interest, and further allow municipalities a greater latitude in the matter of municipal taxation, it may be anticipated that ere long the water supply and conservancy of most of our larger towns will be placed on a satisfactory footing.

"The Lieutenant-Governor will not attempt to discuss or offer an opinion upon the subjects treated of in section II. of the report, regarding 'the history of the epidemics of the year and the lesson it conveys;' but whether the opinions and conclusions of Dr. DeRenzy therein set forth be correct or not, he is entitled, His Honour considers, to great credit for the intelligent care and research exhibited by him in the collection of *facts* relating to the epidemics of the year.

"The detailed report of towns contained in section III. of the report appear to His Honour to have been carefully drawn up. The attention of the district officers of the districts concerned will be called by a separate communication to the facts reported, and the measures of improvement proposed therein.

"His Honour is glad to observe from the statistics contained in section IV. of the report, that, in general, a great advancement has been made in securing an accurate registration of births and deaths in the towns of the province; and he trusts that the district officers will afford their best co-operation with the Sanitary Commissioner in effecting this important object. But His Honour has read with regret the subjoined paragraph No. 281 in the report, regarding the Ambala District:—

"'No attention is given to the registration of births and deaths. My inspection of the registers convinced me that they were valueless, and the police who kept them admitted that a large proportion of the town deaths were not registered. The Deputy Commissioner, Major Tighe, does not approve of registration, as he thinks it involves too much interference with the domestic affairs of the people. This is the only district station in the province, in which something has not been done to make registration more perfect.'

"Major Tighe has the reputation of being an able and energetic officer, and His Honour trusts he will not allow his private views on the subject of the registration of births and deaths to prevent his carrying out zealously and effectively the orders and wishes of the Government.

"In conclusion, His Honour desires to express his cordial acknowledgments to Dr. DeRenzy for his valuable report, and also to the officers named in para. 344,—viz., Dr. Courtney, Dr. Ince, Mr. Nulty, Dr. Dickson, and Dr. Duka,—for the local reports they have submitted."

DAVE CARSON.

GOOD as Dave Carson always is, he surpassed himself last night [illegible] Baboo, which we have heard several times, and always with pleasure, he performed at special request and, as our French neighbours would say, with inimitable *verve*. This he added to an already attractive programme in which the Baboo's "E-sweet E-spirit, hear my prayer" had a deserved prominence. Dave Carson, admirably assisted by his troupe, added piquancy to the performance by allusions and impromptu raillies regarding events of the day, and of course, Keshab Chandar, Sir Richard Temple, the D. P. W., and the Police, came in for their share of castigation. Genius is irrepressible, just as is the nigger whom Dave Carson represents, and therefore we suppose that when once launched on a vein of humour he must find it impossible to restrain from making allusions to persons in the station, which, however, are always made in good temper and evidently "pay," as they always seem to carry with them the majority of the audience. M. Semeladis' performance on the violin was received very enthusiastically. Mr. Harvey's singing too deserves special commendation: but all were good, and it seems almost invidious to particularise. We regret to hear that to-morow evening, when he again comes before us with an entirely new programme, is likely to show his last performance at Lahore, as Dave Carson is now on his way to China, California, New York, and London, and may possibly never return to us again. It would only be a fitting recognition of the man who has done so much to amuse us in our exile, were a bumper house, such as Lahore has never seen before, to greet his last appearance in our midst.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Nov. 4.

THE "MAGNIFICENT" S. S. GREAT VICTORIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS MAIL."

SIR,—You have given such a very prominent place in your issue of yesterday to the letters regarding the above steamer, and your own remarks following as they do similar, if somewhat milder attacks by some of your contemporaries, are so calculated to injure the interests of the owners of the vessel, as well as to create uneasiness in the minds of the friends of the passengers, that we feel it necessary to say a word or two in reply.

The 2nd class lady passenger complains of the absence of knives and forks, table cloth, &c., perfectly unreasonably, as all the second class passengers (there were four, we believe) were distinctly told before they booked their places that the ship would provide nothing whatever but food and sleeping accommodation. Whether there is more foundation in her other complaints, we cannot say; but the probability is that they are at any rate much exaggerated.

As to your correspondent's "indignant comments," we only refer to them at present to notice that the captain's name is not "Taylor," a fact which may or may not be of any significance.

Your own comments are very strong, and it would have been wiser, perhaps certainly fairer, to have reserved them till the steamer's arrival at her destination (even though that should not take place till Christmas, as your correspondent's friend forebodes), and you had ascertained they were deserved, on somewhat better authority than you appear to possess at present. Meantime, whatever foundation other complaints may prove to have, we think we can assure the friends of the passengers that they need entertain no extraordinary apprehensions as to the safety of the vessel, as she is undoubtedly A 1, whether "magnificent" or not.—Yours, &c.,

THE AGENTS S.S. GREAT VICTORIA.

Madras, 3rd Nov. 1870.

(*Madras Mail.*)

THE agents of the Great Victoria have rushed into print in another column, and they incidentally allude to our own want of wisdom as shown in "attacks" upon that "magnificent" vessel. Forgetful of the grave fact that she took 69 days in the voyage from Deal to Madras via the Suez Canal, they deprecate our own and our contemporaries' remarks, as being "so calculated to injure the interests of the owners of the vessel." But the agents must be well aware that nothing that has been said by the local or mofussil press, however severe, can have affected the public estimate of the steamer in question. There is no one less patient than the British merchant when his letters or goods are delayed *en route*, and pardonably so, for markets may be lost by delay; and yet the same individual, when a ship's agent, is apt to think that newspapers have no concern with vessels that profess to be magnificent public carriers, and fail in performance. The agents wind up their letter with the remark that the Great Victoria "is undoubtedly A 1, whether 'magnificent' or not." But who was it, if not the agents themselves, who styled her "the Magnificent Ocean Steam Ship?" It is very far from our desire to injure the interests of any shipowners, anywhere. But it is our desire to see good steamers, and good steamers only, plying as passenger ships between England and India; and possibly mercantile interests will, in the long run, be served by the press calling "magnificent steamers" by their right names.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 9th Nov., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 8th Nov., 7-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 4th Nov., 2-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 8th Nov., 3-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 7th Nov., 12-53 P.M.; America, via Russia, 6th Nov., 11-30 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

THE BARRACKS AT KHANDALLA.

IT would appear that Government is suffering from an *embarras des richesses* in respect of barracks. We hear of nothing now but of barracks being pulled down, left empty, or in some cases, as it would seem, entirely forgotten. The latter, it appears, has been the fate of those at Khandalla, on the Bombay side, occupying a magnificent site from a sanitary, as well as from a picturesque, point of view. It cannot be that the whole Bombay army are so desirably stationed, and in such magnificently robust health, that a change to a fine hill climate would not benefit a single regiment or company; nor equally that the military requirements of the Presidency forbid any troops being sent to this sanitarium, for it is notoriously within a very few miles of a railway station. A barrack sergeant and two or three pensioners at present occupy the fine lines at Khandalla, and for them alone exist the handsome little church, pretty bungalows, and officers' quarters, the commodious godowns and store-houses, and also, we may add, the invigorating mountain air.—*Pioneer.*

A SHARE CASE.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, OUDH.

LUCKNOW, 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1870.

PRESENT:—W. C. CAPPER, ESQ., C. S., Officiating Judicial Commissioner.

JOHN U. SANDYS (Appellant) versus THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR, "OUDH BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED," LUCKNOW (Respondent.)

Appeal against the order of W. Blennerhassett, Esq., C. S., Officiating Civil Judge, Lucknow, of 7th July 1870, entering Sandys's name as a contributory in respect to twenty-five shares, and decreeing costs.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Sandys appeals against the order of the civil judge, directing that his name be included in the list of contributories to the Oudh Banking Corporation, registered under Act XIX. of 1857, and now in liquidation. It is admitted that Mr. Sandys, in 1865, applied for twenty-five shares; that he paid the required deposit and first call on these shares; that he signed the articles of association; that he has attended meetings of shareholders, and has otherwise acted as a shareholder; and that his account has been credited with dividends paid on these shares. Nevertheless, it is contended, that as between him and the company, he cannot be considered a shareholder, or be made a contributory—

First—Because, though he signed the articles of association, he did not sign the memorandum of association, under section 5, and consequently is not a shareholder under section 6.

Second—That he cannot fall under the restrictive definition of a shareholder under section 17, because there is no register of shareholders in the form of, and giving the information required by, section 14, and because the so-called stock-ledger and unauthenticated counter-foil of supposed scrip, with the other documents put in by the bank, do not together constitute such a register.

Third—That the special regulations prescribed by the articles of association do not modify regulation I. of table B., and consequently regulation I. is a regulation of this company; that consequently Sandys cannot be deemed to have accepted any shares, as there has been no letter of allotment, and Sandys has not testified his acceptance by writing under his hand.

Fourth—That even if he received dividends, that will not bind him, for no legal dividend could be paid, as there was no register of shareholders.

Great stress is laid on a ruling of the Punjab Chief Court in the case of Mohun Lall v. United Bank of India (Punjab Record, 1868), where it was laid down that though Mohun Lall had attended meetings as a shareholder, and offered shares for sale, as being his property, yet that he could not be entered as a contributory, owing to a written acceptance being required, although the bank might have a remedy against him by action on contract. But that decision, if correctly reported and understood, as appellant would have this Court understand, it does not necessarily rule this case; for in this bank there are detailed articles of association, bearing more than 80 signatures, and showing the number of shares held by each. In the preamble it is set forth that the Oudh Banking Corporation was duly registered under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860, on the 12th day of [illegible] 1865, and that these articles were agreed on at a general meeting of shareholders of the company. In the 6th article it is recited that the shares are of Rs. 250 each, and of the capital Rs.—— has been subscribed; and in article XLVI. it is provided that the majority of qualified shareholders present shall decide questions before the meeting. The ninth signature attached is that of appellant under his own hand ("J. U. Sandys, Notary Public and Conveyancer. No. of Shares 25. Witness, W. W. Hollingbery").

In the face of this it would be wholly inconsistent to apply article I. of schedule B. to this case, and to argue that J. U. Sandys cannot be deemed to have accepted the shares which he applied for, because there is no proof of a special acceptance in writing by him of shares allotted to him. And if any doubt could remain, it would be set at rest by the printed papers put in. By them Sandys is shown, on 1st September 1868, to be one of three shareholders addressing the body of shareholders for the protection of "our individual interests" as well as those of the general body, promising to convene a special general meeting of shareholders. He proposed a most important motion on the 13th July 1868, and his name is the first of the signatures to the letter of the 3rd August 1868, recording a desire that an inspector be appointed by the local Government, owing to doubts having been created in the mind of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh. To his signature are appended 25 shares. Under these circumstances the third objection to the decree of the Lower Court falls to the ground.

As to the second objection, of the book called the stock-ledger, by appellant, and the signature to the articles of association, do supply the material points required to be kept in one or more books under section 14. The points omitted are the serial distinguishing number of each share and the address of the shareholders. These omissions seem to me of no importance in this case between Sandys and the company. The Bombay case (Blaney's), quoted by appellant, shows that separate books brought forward, in which the information required by section 14 is contained, may constitute a register, and general rules show (*Lindley on Partnership, 2nd Edition, vol. I, page* 143) that a register is admissible in evidence, although it may be in some respects inaccurate or informal, and that a person whose identity can be established cannot escape liability as shareholder on the ground of such inaccuracy. Of the identity of J. U. Sandys, there cannot, by his own showing, be a shadow of doubt, and I should over-rule objections 2 and 4, even if it lay with the appellant to raise them.

But Sandys is, doubtless, estopped by his own conduct from raising any such technical objections. Such estoppal by conduct is one of the great principles applicable to partnership (*Lindley, vol. I, page* 146). It is recognized both by law and equity. Consent to become a shareholder is of course requisite, but if without complying with all the formalities prescribed for becoming a shareholder by the statute or by the deed of settlement forming a company, a person has been treated by the company as a shareholder and has acted as a shareholder, both he and the company will be estopped from denying that he is a shareholder. As between him and the company he is liable to calls as a shareholder.

In Bloxam's case (4 New R., 416, 10th June, N. S., 833) it was held that an "allotment of shares, pursuant to an application for them, constitutes, with the application itself, an agreement binding both on the applicants and the company, and the agreement is complete on the allotment and before notice thereof to the applicant. The acceptance of the offer contained in the application for shares may be evidenced otherwise than by an actual allotment, provided that the allotment is in strict conformity with the application." In Tredwen's case (Tredwen v. Browne) it was held that a person knowing circumstances which entitled him to reject shares allotted to him, who retains them without objection, and acts as if he were a shareholder, by signing requisitions to call a meeting, &c., cannot afterwards repudiate them on the ground that the terms of the prospectus had not been adhered to. In Peel's case (Peel v. Thomas) similarly, where defendant had been present at two meetings of shareholders where resolutions had been passed, and it has been distinctly laid down (Underwood's case) that a person upon whom no calls can be made will not be allowed to remain on the list so long as he thinks it will be for his benefit to remain there, and then insist on his name being removed when he apprehends that it will be for his prejudice to continue.

That Mr. Sandys, appellant, attended meetings of shareholders, and in every way, on several occasions, represented himself to be a shareholder, there can be no doubt. He had full knowledge of the company's affairs, and he is hence estopped by conduct from raising these objections to the order appealed against, even if any of the objections were in themselves, under these circumstances, valid. He has chosen to appeal, but under the circumstance I most certainly will not interfere with the discretion of the Lower Court as to costs. This appeal is dismissed with costs.—*Pioneer.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

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SERICULTURE IN BRITISH BURMAH

NOTE BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, THAYETMYO, ON SERICULTURE IN BRITISH BURMA, WITH REFERENCE SPECIALLY TO THE DISTRICTS OF PROME AND THAYET.

CONCERNING the period at which and the country from which the silkworm and mulberry were first introduced into Burma, nothing certain can be ascertained from the traditions of the people themselves. From time immemorial the present silkgrowers and their forefathers have been engaged in the manufacture. Neither the worm nor the mulberry are indigenous, *i. e.*, neither of them are found in a wild state. They appear therefore to have been imported, and I am inclined to agree with the prevailing belief that they were introduced by the valley of the Irrawaddy from Assam or China, and not across the mountains from India.

The occupation of manufacturing silk in British Burma is a lucrative one, and many parts of the country are admirably adapted for it. That under these circumstances the occupation is not more extensively followed than it is, is due mainly to the Budhistic prejudice against the taking of life. The manufacture of raw silk of the best quality involves the death of the chrysalis in the cocoon, an act of impiety which is looked upon by orthodox Budhists with horror. The people who live by the commission of this sin therefore are considered by their neighbours as of "low caste," if such a term can be appropriately used with regard to a people who acknowledge no distinction of caste. The silk-growers live in villages by themselves, and hold but little social intercourse with their neighbours for fear of being taunted with allusions to the wickedness of their calling. In the Eastern Yoma range these people, though of pure Burman descent, have come to be regarded as a distinct tribe and are called Yabaings or Zabaings.

The Burman mulberry (*Morus Indica ?*) is a thin, lanky shrub throwing out several vertical shoots from near the ground, and growing to a height of eight or ten feet. It has no flower or fruit, and is propagated by cuttings. After about three years a plantation of mulberry trees ceases to produce good and succulent leaves, and is then uprooted or abandoned. The plant is grown chiefly on the slopes of hills, but a small quantity is likewise produced on alluvial soil by the margin of mountain streams, where it appears to thrive well, though the silk produced in such localities is inferior to that obtained on high land. The Burmans call it "Po-tsa-beng" (literally "silk-worm's food tree.") I am not aware whether it differs from the *Morus Indica*, but have sent some plants to the Horticultural Society at Rangoon with the view of ascertaining its species.

If the mulberry leaves fail, the worms are fed on the leaves of the *Broussonetia papyrifera* (Burmese Mahlaing-beng), a tree belonging to the mulberry family, from the bark of which Burmans also make their coarse paper known as "*parabaik*." The leaves of the above two trees are the only ones ever used to feed silk-worms upon in British Burma, or at least in this district.

The silk produced in Burma, though admirably adapted for the manufacture of the strong coarse silks so universally worn by the natives of the country, is of a very rough and inferior description, and would, it is believed, be almost unsaleable in Europe. The European value of a specimen of it was in 1855 estimated by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce at 5 shillings or 6 shillings a pound, or not much more than half the price which it fetches in the local market.

In British Burma the manufacture of silk is carried on in the districts of Prome, Thayet, Henzadah, and Toungoo, and in the northern portion of the Rangoon district. The mulberry is grown chiefly on the slopes of the Yoma range—the watershed between the valleys of the Irrawaddy and Sittoung. A small quantity also is grown on the eastern slopes of the Arakan range, and a still smaller quantity in the valley of the Pairee stream which rises on the Arakan range. The silk produced here (on the Pairee) fetches a lower price than that grown on the high lands; but the people make a profit by the sale of the eggs which are taken across to the silk-growing localities on the east of the Irrawaddy and sold there. The whole of the silk produced is used in local manufactures. None of it, it is believed, finds its way to the Rangoon market.

From the information I have collected, the following appear to be the most prominent statistics connected with sericulture in the districts of Prome and Thayet, the two northernmost districts of Pegu extending on both sides of the Irrawaddy, from the Yoma range on the east to the Arakan mountains on the west, covering an area of 5,500 square miles and containing a population of 360,712 souls. The number of persons engaged in silk culture is 713, of whom 422 are men and 291 women. The number of acres under mulberry cultivation is 452, and the average annual out-turn of raw silk is 5,469 viss (1 viss = 3.65 lbs.), or about 9 tons. The price of the raw silk when brought to the markets on the river bank varies between Rs. 15 and Rs. 24 a viss, and the average price is about Rs. 20. The value of this will be Rs. 1,09,380, or £10,938. The above statistics for Prome and Thayet may be depended upon as tolerably accurate, though, as the information is obtained from the silk-growers themselves, the out-turn of silk is probably rather under than over the mark. I have no statistics to guide me in estimating the amount of silk produced in the other districts, but I have travelled through them and believe that the following estimate is not far wrong.

Toungoo probably produces as much as Prome and Thayetmyo together, and Rangoon and Tharrawaddy together about the same amount. This will make the total out-turn of raw silk in Pegu amount to 16,400 viss, or about 27 tons, of the value of £32,800.

Silk is produced also along the Yoma range beyond the British frontier in Burma Proper.

The method pursued by the manufacturers of raw silk in British Burma is rude and careless in the extreme. All the processes are carried on in the ordinary bamboo dwelling-houses of the country, which are open to all the elements, and generally smoke-begrimed and dirty. The worms and cocoons share the accommodation with the family of the house-owner, and live and thrive in close proximity to the place where the culinary and other domestic operations of the household are carried on.

The Japanese silk-worm is said to be of such delicate organization as to be seriously affected by bad smells or tainted air. He certainly must be a much more sensitive insect than his Burman *congener*, and his life in a Burman hut would be a very brief one.

The plant of a Burmese silk filature is simple and inexpensive, consisting only of the following articles:—A number of circular flat trays with slightly raised edges. They are made of strips of bamboo, plaited, and are from 2 to 4 feet in diameter; some neatly made circlets of palm leaves three or four inches in diameter; some strips of coarse cotton cloth; a common cooking pot; a small bamboo reel; a round block of wood with handle and axes turning on wooden or bamboo supports, and a two-pronged fork.

The different processes commencing from the time when the eggs are laid are as follows:—The males and females having completed the procreating process, the males are thrown away and the females placed within palm leaf circlets on a sheet of coarse cotton cloth, two or three feet square. The eggs are then deposited on the cloth, and as they adhere to it the cloth becomes covered with circular cartoons of eggs in this fashion.

These cartoons, when sold, are sold at the rate of about eight for a rupee.

The moths having completed the laying of their eggs, which takes them about a day, they (the moths) are thrown away. The pieces of cloth with the eggs are wrapped up and left to themselves. About the eighth day the eggs are hatched: the cloths are then opened and worms begin to appear. As the worms, tiny little black specks, emerge, they are swept by a feather off the cloth on to a tray. The worms cling tenaciously to the cartoons and cannot be shaken off. The feather-brushing operation, though rough, does not appear to hurt them. The produce of one circular cartoon will more than fill one large tray 2 or 3 feet in diameter with worms when full grown. The worms are hatched in the morning. In the afternoon they are fed with finely chopped-up pieces of the tenderest mulberry leaves. This goes on for four or five days, when the worms become torpid, sleep for 24 hours, and shed their skins. They then become voracious and require plenty of strong leaves. Beyond being plentifully supplied with food they receive but little care. Very little attention is paid to cleanliness. They live and thrive on heaps of excreta and refuse leaves, and they bear handling of the most rough and reckless description, being scraped up in handfuls and tossed about in a way which looks most dangerous to their delicate frames.

Their only enemy appears to be a kind of blue-bottle fly, which, when a tray is exposed, alights for a second, punctures and lays its eggs on the body of a worm. These worms become unhealthy, and are generally picked out and thrown down through the bamboo flooring to the fowls which lie in wait for them below the house. If such worms are allowed to make cocoons, the fly eggs develop in the chrysalis and spoil the cocoons. To protect the worm from this fly, the trays are generally kept covered with a cloth.

The silk-worm's existence lasts about 30 days, during which period he becomes torpid and moults four times. When "ripe," or ready to commence cocooning, their colour changes from a blueish to a pinky white. The ripe ones are then picked out by the hand and thrown in heaps on to a small tray, in which they are conveyed to the cocooning tray. This is a large sized tray 3 or 4 feet in diameter, within which a long ribbon of plaited bamboo, a couple of inches wide, is wound round and round with its edges on the flat of the tray, as described by the figure in the margin. The worms are then taken up in handfuls and scattered with as little care as if they were so many grains of corn over the tray. They gradually find their places and then spin their cocoons, attaching them to the walls of the plaited bamboo.

Whilst this operation is going on the trays are covered with a cloth. The cocoons are generally yellow; some few are pure white. In 24 hours the cocoons are completed. They are then torn away from the tray and placed in baskets. In two or three days those cocoons from which the best silk is to be reeled are taken out and placed in a pot (the family cooking pot) of water, which is allowed to simmer over a slow fire. Above the pot is placed a pair of cross sticks from which a bamboo reel is suspended, and beside the pot is a wooden cylinder turning on a trestle. Some filaments of silk are caught and drawn out of the pot, run over the bamboo reel, and fastened to the cylinder.

Then the reeler (generally a woman) with an iron fork in one hand and the handle of the cylinder in the other keeps catching up the filaments in the pot with the fork and reeling them on to the cylinder. The thread produced is coarse and dirty, and brings with it from the pot bits of pupæ and other refuse, all of which goes with the silk on to the cylinder.

The silk in the pot having been exhausted, the denuded grubs are taken out and fried in oil; they form a savoury addition to the family dinner.

Those cocoons which are left to produce moths are ready in about eight days. The moths are then formed. As they emerge they are put into large trays and kept there for a day, during which time the coupling process goes on. The males having been thrown away, the females are arranged on a cloth as before described to lay their eggs.

A coarse and inferior kind of silk is reeled off the cocoons, which have been allowed to come to maturity. This silk fetches only a third of the price obtained from those cocoons which are reeled whilst the chrysalis is still in them, but as, by this process, the sin of taking life is avoided, it is preferred by some who are more attentive to the duties of religion than their neighbours.

The length of the different stages making up the cycle of the Burman silk-worm's existence is as follows:—

Eggs...... 8 days, or 11 days in cold weather.
Worm ... 30 "
Cocoon... 8 "
Moth ... 1 "

Total... 47 days.

From the completion of the cocoon to the appearance of the worm therefore there are only 17 days in the hot weather and 20 days in the cold weather. This is altogether too short a time to allow of the Burman species being conveyed to Australia (by one stage at least) with any hope of success.

The chief merit of the Burman silk-worm appears to be its extreme hardiness as compared with other species. Whether the coarseness of its silk is inherent in the nature of the worm, or is due to the rough and careless manner in which it is treated, my limited knowledge of silk manufacture does not enable me to say. There certainly appears to be room for improvement as far as concerns the manufacture of silk fitted for the European market. Whether the manufacture of such silk would pay the growers better than the manufacture of the coarse stuff they now produce, I can hardly say. But any recommendations for the improvement of the present system of silk culture made by a person having a competent knowledge of the subject, would not be wasted on the Burman silk growers, provided such recommendations were at all feasible.

The silk growers are quite ready to adopt any measures, whether by the introduction of new breeds of silk-worms or the improvement of their machinery, which may be expected to be profitable.

HORACE A. BROWNE, Deputy Commissioner.
Thayetmyo, 16th August 1870.

A CIVIL SERVANT WIGGED.

ORDER OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

19th October, 1870.—In accordance with the instructions conveyed to him in the G. O., dated the 6th August last, Mr. Thornhill, member of the Board of Revenue, proceeded to the Kurnool District and now submits the result of his inquiry into the conduct of Mr. McCarthy, the Acting Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool. Mr. Thornhill proposes to submit a separate report on the conduct of the police officers, Captain Porteous and Mr. Powell, as required by Government.

2. Information had reached the Government that Mr. McCarthy was in the [illegible] violence of temper, and that he had been guilty of assaulting natives and of habitually using towards them profane and abusive language.

3. Two specific instances of his misconduct were brought to the notice of Government. These were that Mr. McCarthy on one occasion spat in the face of a Mussulman peon, and that he caused the public triangles to be brought to his house for the purpose of flogging his own servants. Mr. McCarthy has acknowledged before Mr. Thornhill that the charge of spitting at the peon's face is substantially true. He alleges that Mr. McCarthy was led to this most reprehensible act by his anger at oil of an inferior description having been brought to him for his private use by the peon and by the insolent demeanour of the man. Mr. McCarthy also acknowledges that he caused the triangles to be brought to his house, partly to intimidate his private servants, who had been behaving ill, but principally because he considered that the triangles when required for use in carrying out sentences of whipping passed by him as magistrate should be erected in a place near the public highway, and where the punishment could be publicly witnessed. It is asserted that the triangles were never used for the punishment of Mr. McCarthy's private servants, and that in fact, since their removal to Mr. McCarthy's house, they were not used at all.

4. Mr. McCarthy has also acknowledged that he, on two specified occasions, assaulted, first a gardener in the employment of Government for neglecting his work, and on another, the head man of a village, for failing to procure him supplies required for his private use. The assaults do not appear to have been of an aggravated character.

5. Mr. McCarthy also states that, when under the influence of anger, he has used abusive language to the lower classes of natives, but that the use of this language has been chiefly confined to his own private servants. Mr. McCarthy denies that he has used profane language.

6. Mr. Thornhill states that, throughout the inquiry held by him, Mr. McCarthy has shown great candour, that he has expressed the sincerest contrition for the acts of violence of which he has been guilty, and that he most solemnly promises amendment of his conduct. Mr. Thornhill is of opinion that Mr. McCarthy is perfectly sincere in this expression of regret at the want of control of a naturally violent temper which he has shown, and that Mr. McCarthy has undergone severe mental suffering from the painful position in which he has been placed, and that he has received a lasting lesson for the future.

7. Mr. Thornhill considers that Mr. McCarthy should be placed for some time to come in a position where he will be under more immediate supervision of his official superior than has been the case at Cumbum, the Head Assistant's Head Quarters, where Mr. McCarthy is entirely alone.

8. His Excellency the Governor in Council has read with most painful regret the report submitted by Mr. Thornhill which confirm in almost all the more important particulars the charges preferred against Mr. McCarthy.

9. On two occasions Mr. McCarthy has committed assaults on public servants, a Mussulman peon, and a head of a village, because he was dissatisfied with the description of private supplies furnished to him. On another occasion he has assaulted a gardener employed by Government for the man's alleged neglect of duty.

10. His Excellency the Governor in Council cannot admit that in these cases there was any justification whatever for Mr. McCarthy's violence. In the case of removing the public triangles to his own house, Mr. McCarthy sought to intimidate his private servants in a manner which was extremely improper. By his conduct, Mr. McCarthy has most seriously compromised his position as an officer of the Government to whom the people of the district in his charge had a right to look confidently for support and protection.

11. His Excellency in Council is willing to give Mr. McCarthy credit for being now fully alive to the grave impropriety of his conduct, and to believe in the sincere regret he has expressed for his act of violence, and in his resolution for the future to exercise that proper and constant control over his temper essential in a public servant.

12. His Excellency in Council feels, however, that he would be wanting in his duty if he failed to mark by a substantial punishment the very serious offence of which Mr. McCarthy has been guilty.

13. His Excellency accordingly resolves to remove Mr. McCarthy from his appointment of Head Assistant in the Kurnool District, and to direct that he be suspended from employment for a period of three months. At the end of that time, Mr. McCarthy will be appointed in the capacity of an assistant to some other district and be placed under the immediate supervision of the Collector and Magistrate, who will be required to submit at the end of six months a report on Mr. McCarthy's conduct, and specially to state whether Mr. McCarthy has succeeded in entirely controlling the violence of his temper.

14. In assigning no severer punishment to Mr. McCarthy for conduct which, His Excellency trusts is almost without precedent on the part of members of the service to which Mr. McCarthy belongs, His Excellency has been influenced by the consideration that Mr. McCarthy is still young in the service of Government, that he is described as being otherwise a deserving officer, and in the earnest hope that the leniency shown to him will induce him to abandon for ever a course of violence towards the natives of this country which has very nearly caused his removal from the service of Government.—*Madras Standard.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—It is now conclusively established that no other Oil can possibly produce the same beneficial effects as Dr. de Jongh's Oil on the consumptive invalid. Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., Surgeon, of Leominster, in recording its efficacy in consumption, writes: "Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light, Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co. 77, Strand, London.

THE MANORA BREAKWATER AT KURRACHEE.

THE ceremony of setting the first block of the Manora Breakwater at Kurrachee was performed on the 31st ult. in presence of Sir W. Merewether, the Commissioner in Sind, and a large company of ladies and gentlemen. The occasion seems to have passed very happily. Mr. Price, the Superintendent of the Harbour Works, gave some particulars of the proposed breakwater, and Sir W. Merewether then made the following interesting speech:

Mr. Price,—I can assure you I feel highly honoured by being asked to preside on this occasion, and do so with very great pleasure, intended as it is to prominently mark the commencement of the most important part of the Kurrachee Harbour Works, to show that the zealous labours of all concerned in those works are fully recognized, and to give encouragement for the display of equal exertions in the future.

General Addison, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Mr. Price, in his address, has explained the nature and use of the very skilfully designed machine provided especially for this breakwater, but he has only slightly touched on the works generally, their necessity, and the advantages to be secured by them. I will, therefore, ask your patience while I say a few words on these points.

To give you some idea of what the harbour was, I may mention that when I first came to Sind in 1841, it was considered unenterable, excepting by native craft. The steamer that brought us, one of small draught, anchored outside three miles from this point. We were then conveyed in small boats as far up the harbour as the state of the tide would allow, when we were transferred to little canoes holding only two at a time, and which were dragged by seedees through the half liquid mud to the nearest dry spot which was then close to where the Custom House now stands.

In those days, Keamaree was an island at high water. The necessity of connecting it with the main land was early seen by the first Governor of Sind, that distinguished soldier, Sir Charles Napier, and the present excellent causeway was ordered by him to be constructed. But even after the ceremony was completed, Keamaree, for some years, was only resorted to and used by native craft and small boats, the general impression being that even in fine weather, square-rigged vessels or steamers should not attempt to cross the bar, and that in the monsoon none should even venture to approach the port.

It was during the enlightened administration of Sir Bartle Frere that this state of affairs was changed. On making enquiries, he found that the difficulties on the bar were greatly overestimated, while officers of that valuable branch of the service, the Indian Navy, told him that, despite the monsoon, the harbour was as easy of approach as any other in the world, and easier than many. This led to the question of harbour improvement being taken up, and in 1855, Sir Bartle Frere gave his best attention to the matter, in which he was most heartily and ably assisted by Colonel, now Major-General, Turner, who was at that time chief engineer in Sind. It was deemed necessary, in the first instance, to obtain the best opinion on the subject, and all information that had been collected was sent in 1856 to that highly experienced harbour engineer, Mr. Walker. He deemed it expedient that a qualified gentleman should be sent out to survey and report. Mr. Parkes, C. E., who was selected for this duty, came out in 1857, and, in 1858, I had the pleasure of travelling home with him and hearing his opinion as to the capabilities of the port, which he spoke of in the most favourable terms. I am glad to say the Government have still the benefit of this gentleman's valuable aid as consulting engineer.

In 1860, the works were commenced and have been in progress ever since. There have been delays from different causes, which have retarded the works a good deal, but I sincerely trust that there will be no more checks now. When they have occurred, and difficulties been experienced, you have never been disheartened, Sir, by the former, and your skill and indomitable patience have invariably overcome the latter.

About two-thirds of the works have been finished, and, if all goes on well, we may hope to hear report of the completion within three years from the present time. The most serious check was from 1866 to 1868; but in January of the latter year, our present Governor, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, fortunately was able to visit the place, and clearly and readily seeing the necessity for the prosecution of the works, he strongly urged their being carried out without further delay, as originally designed by Mr. Walker.

Though much has been done, the most important work of all, the breakwater, has been left to the last, nearly. The object of the other works was mainly to confine and increase the tidal scour, so that a permanent and deep channel might be made across the bar. This permanency could not be effected unless measures were adopted to prevent the bar re-forming. This, the breakwater will do.

Besides scouring the channel, it was also designed that increased space should be provided within the harbour for shipping at anchor. There has been great improvement in this respect. Where in 1858, only about 20 ships of 500 to 900 tons could lie, about 55 ships of from 500, to 1,200 tons can now be berthed.

As compared with 1841, the changes have been very great. Ships now frequent the port from all parts, and generally sail in safety over the bar, while we have a regular steam postal service, arriving and leaving weekly, the steamers lying off Keamaree.

Of the value of a good harbour at Kurrachee, there can be no question. Next to Bombay, it will be, and is, the best harbour of refuge and of resort on the Western Coast [illegible] tween Mooltan and Kotree is finished, as we may hope it will be before many years have passed, this port will be the outlet and inlet for the trade, not merely of Sind and the whole Punjaub, but of a large portion of the northern districts of India.

That trade even now naturally flows to it may be learned from the following figures with which I have been just supplied by Mr. Cole, the Collector of Customs.

In 1843, when this province first came under British rule, the total value of imports and exports in the whole year, amounted to only Rs. 1,22,160. For the last six months of this year, from April to September, I find it has reached the large sum of Rs. 2,08,89,687, two crores, eight lakhs, eighty-nine thousand, six hundred and eighty-seven, or giving an annual value of upwards of four millions sterling. During the past six months there has been an increase of Rs. 19,29,238, nineteen lakhs, twenty-nine thousand, two hundred and thirty-eight, over that of the same period last year—showing good improvement.

The rapidity with which the massive machinery now before us has been put up, reflects the highest credit on those employed, especially to the foreman, Mr. Sangster, and his assistant, Mr. White. Both have been long connected, as I know, with the works, the latter almost from the first.

I fear I am somewhat to blame for the above hurry in having asked for the day to be fixed so early; but there were two reasons for doing so, one, because I have to leave Kurrachee immediately for the districts, and the other, because I was desirous, and I felt sure, Sir, you would join me in this, that my friend Mr. Moore, who has worked so earnestly in Sind, and who has its interests so closely at heart, should be present at this ceremony, before he left us, for temporary only, I hope, absence to England.

It will, I am sure, be most gratifying to His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, through whose advocacy the works were re-commenced, to hear how well they are progressing, and particularly so to Sir Bartle Frere, under whose rule they were initiated, and who has always accorded his warmest and best support to them.

I congratulate you, Sir, most heartily on that progress, especially on your now having entered on the crowning work of the whole. To your able and never failing exertions, and the quiet perseverance with which you have overcome all difficulties, I feel I can do but scant justice. But the result of your labours will be a lasting record of them and of high engineering skill in a project masterly conceived and unswervingly carried out. I join with you in the expression of great regret at the absence of Captain Merewether, who has been your associate and assistant almost throughout; but he has been called to a most important position, where he will have increased opportunity of displaying, for the benefit of the state, those special qualifications, as a devoted and sound engineer, which he has shown with you.

I will now only join in the fervent hope, expressed by you at the end of your address, that this work may be blessed, and accept the responsibility you have imposed on me that this first block of the Manora Breakwater be slung, hoisted, and lowered into its proper place.

BARNARD.

(*Overland China Mail*, Oct. 18.)

THE irrepressible Barnard is once more before the world and the tribunals, figuring on the 22nd ult. in two Courts at Yokohama; in one as defendant in a civil suit and in the other in the same capacity in a criminal action. The first was for a carriage for which the great F. J. had failed to repay the sum of $500, which the plaintiffs (Messrs. Kirby & Co.) had paid for him, very wisely holding on to the trap until the dollars were forthcoming. The defence was that no photograph of the carriage had been furnished, and consequently Barnard was not in a position to dispose of the vehicle. This very ingenious plea, however, both missed fire and would not hold water, and though Barnard was perfectly willing to go through both elements to square matters, the Court could not see it in the light he put it, and he lost his suit, carriage, photograph, and all. Alas! poor Barnard!! He knows him well, does Hornby; he is a man of infinite dodge, of excellent bamboozlery; here hangs—but to anticipate his ultimate fate would, though not difficult, be perhaps premature. In the Consular Court he was convicted of an assault upon a man named Workman, for what reason did not transpire, unless it was that Workman had sent for a barber at his (Barnard's) request. At this audacious attempt "to beard the lion in his den," the Barnard in his inn, F. J., to use an expressive Americanism, "biled over," and proved himself with his fists a better workman than his unfortunate antagonist who got his head pretty thoroughly punched. Barnard had previously attempted to borrow a shirt and get a cheap drink in the house, and had not expressed himself willing to be satisfied with the photograph of either, as in the carriage case. How are the mighty fallen, from a $500 carriage to a shirt and a cheap drink! Only the gigantic mind of a Barnard could grasp at once objects of so dissimilar a magnitude, even as the trunk of the elephant batters down a wall and picks up a cambric needle. For the head punching, the Consul fined defendant $5 and costs, and, *horribile dictu*, informed him that for the next offence of a similar nature, he had the authority of the Chief Justice to say, he (Barnard) would be deported. Gracious goodness! and the nearest English territory to which he can be sent is Hongkong. The attention of the Bench, the bar, the public, the police (particularly Inspector Livingston, whose functions will be especially taxed), is directed to this incontrovertible geographical fact. *Dii avertite perseulosa.* If the days of miracles had not entirely passed, we would adjure the great Barnard himself to try and amend his manners. As it is, we are in despair.

METROPOLITAN GOSSIP.

LONDON, 7th October 1870.

HAVE I told you before of our French invasion? If I have, I must dwell on it again, because it is one of the many curious and unforeseen events that the great war has given rise to. Postal balloons—horse flesh 2 francs per pound—young ladies in boarding schools suffering amputation of legs and arms, and distant friends informed, in a casual sort of way, that they are "going on well"—the Crown Prince of Prussia reviewing his troops at the base of the statue of Louis XIV. at Versailles—Paris, the centre and capital of civilization, cut off from the rest of the world, except by the one frail link of aërial messengers. All this is so astounding and utterly overwhelming, that to find the Champs Elysées and the Boulevards in Regent Street and Piccadily, ought to be a light matter. But yet it is not, and after a stroll about the West End yesterday afternoon dining at a restaurant and looking in at the Alhambra, if I had suddenly awoke up this morning and found myself in the Grand Hotel *au troisième*—why, I should not have been so much surprised. Go where I would, I was surrounded by Parisian belongings—the same men and women that one has been accustomed to see in the Elysians Fields and the Italian Boulevards any summer or autumn time these last 20 years. The true Parisians,—to whom Paris was the all in all, who, except for a month at the sea-side rather grudgingly spent, never wished to stir from its *pavé* and asphalte, and to whom the walls of their beautiful city, it is scarcely too much to say, bounded the world,—I look on them with much genuine pity, apart from the misfortune that has befallen them as a nation, and which, by the way, they don't appear to realise, for their position, even to those with plenty of means, must be a wretched one. Where are their cafés, their dominoes, their *eau sucrée*, their amusements? Where do they live, where do they dine? Some of the people I see strolling about Regent Street and basking in the sun this fine autumn in the Row are evidently well off. They are stopping at the Clarendon or the Langham, or in expensive lodgings. The toilettes of the ladies are as fresh and *ravissante* as they would have been at Biarritz or Beauville, though perhaps a little quieter; the air of the men is easy and cheerful, and some of the young fellows look superciliously at you, take the wall, laugh, criticise your appearance and dress, and behave in a way not pleasant—considering all that has happened and is happening—to see. I have been, and to a certain extent am, French in my sympathies in this war, though, with the fall of the Emperor and the proclaiming a Republic, a great deal of that sympathy vanished. The behaviour of some of the French that I see with my own eyes, and their acts and deeds that I hear of in Strasbourg and other places, is fast obliterating the sympathy that is left. Is this the *grande nation*, the politest and most refined people on the face of the earth? Officers, who vie with their men in insulting their captors, who behave scandalously under fire, break their parole, and lavish every abuse on the chief who did so much for them? And are these Regent Street *flaneurs*, looking so contemptuously at some homely John Bull figure, laughing so gaily, dressed so elaborately—are these, and such as these, the hope of France in the hour of her despair? There are some men and women of the bourgeois class, and some ladies and gentlemen, who behave differently, and them I pity. There is a settled air of melancholy on their faces, though as far as I can judge they are not suffering from straitened circumstances, and they lounge about in an aimless, apathetic way painful to see. Here are two old gentlemen who have just pulled up in the most crowded part of Regent Street, to have out an argument with all the gesticulation and snuff-taking one is accustomed to see on the Boulevards. A few yards further on, the ladies, each with a family of pretty girls, are detailing their adventures in getting out of Paris, with much invoking of their Maker and heaven; and a few yards further still, some *bouches inutiles*, male and female, are indulging in felicitations, evidently thinking London not such a bad place after all. And touching these *bouches inutiles*, I may say here that the influx is enormous, and certain thoroughfares at the West End at night are much crowded, giving increased employment to the A. Division, who are perpetually requesting these refugees to move on. We could certainly have spared them, and some English mouths are highly indignant at the invasion. Did I tell you that three ladies of very high fashion "descended" at the Clarendon Hotel about three weeks since? They each had their *femme de chambre*, and were so splendidly got up that the Clarendon (it was rather empty just then) prostrated itself before them, gave them its best rooms, where they stopped nearly a week, until some rather indiscreet behaviour on their part opened the Clarendon's eyes. Then they went to the Langham, and may be there now for aught I know to the contrary. But to return to Regent Street. Where do all these people dine? Do they put up with the joint and chops of the British landlady, or do they crowd the somewhat dirty restaurants in the Soho and Leicester Square quarters? I looked in at the Grand Café in Regent Street the other evening, and though crowded, the foreigners were, I think, in the minority, which was remarkable. Equally was this the case at the Solferino in Rupert Street, the Globe in Coventry Street, and there were only the usual French *habitués* in the cheap and nasty little places in Leicester Square, Greek Street, &c. Where were they all? Were they eating the tough steaks destitute of sauce, trying to swallow domestic Bayswater soup or Pimlico's idea of cutlets? Poor people—poor people! I really do pity them here, for our *cuisine*, public and private, does not improve I am sorry to say, and though the restaurants almost universally adopt the French [illegible] they adopt nothing else, but go on in the never-changing routine of greasy sauce piquante, the very smell of which is to me horror. There are one or two real French houses, where you can get a fair dinner, but they are not cheap, and those that are, are the other thing; so one is thrown back on the good old English roast and boiled, which, alas! somehow does not taste as the roast and boiled used to twenty years ago. But it is surprising to me,—knowing what numbers of French people are in London just now, and that hotel and lodging housekeepers never had a "dead season" turn out such a good one for a long time,—that one does not meet them at the dinner hour more than you do. I have made a point of trying to discover this week where the majority feed, but cannot, and can only suppose that they are undergoing our domestic cookery. Again, poor people! They are paying dear for whatever prodigality and luxury they may have indulged in in their beloved Paris, and by the waters of London are weeping, when they remember Phillippe's, the Trois Freres, the Maison Dorée, and all the delights of *menus* which were continually changing, and in which, like Alpine scenery, there was always some new beauty to be discovered. They go a good deal to the Alhambra naturally, and are much taken with the English "Mees" found there. In this weather they also frequent Cremorne, and "the enterprising" has got up a Bal Masqué for them on Monday next; so in some respects they are not doing badly. But when the November fogs come on, how they will *sacré* and swathe their necks in those wonderful scarves so much affected by them. Let us trust they may not be expatriated for long. Last night, at Drury Lane, there was the Duc de Grammont in a private box, looking particularly jolly and apparently admiring Miss Neilson in *Amy Robsart* very much. He is staying with his brother-in-law, Mackinnon, in Hyde Park Place, and I dare say more comfortable than he was in the last days of his official career as Minister of Foreign Affairs. In the opposite box to his was Baron Brunnow, and I was amused at the evident anxiety of the old diplomatist to see all the evolutions of the *corps de ballet*, for which purpose he continually shifted his position and brought all the the powers of his Voigtlander to bear upon the young ladies disporting themselves before Queen Elizabeth in most un-Elizabethan costume.

For *Amy Robsart*, the new drama just produced at Drury Lane, has a good deal of silk stocking in it, which, seeing that ornamental article was not much in vogue in those days, is rather remarkable. It is a spectacle pure and simple, varied with a little good acting on the part of Miss Neilson, an actress who is no particular favourite of mine, but who certainly, some faults of ranting apart, came out well in the *rôle* of Amy. As for the others, with the exception of Mr. T. E. King as the villain Varney, I wonder how Mr. Chatterton could have managed to get together such a lot. Never has there been anything much worse seen on the boards of old Drury. Leicester, the noble and gallant Leicester, was played by a gentleman who could not walk the stage with any dignity, and was painfully deficient when emotion had to be displayed. As for his Sussex, he, poor man, seemed aware of his deficiencies, and was only anxious to get off the stage as speedily as possible. The person who played "Tony Foster" thought proper to depict him with such a make-up of wrinkles and black paint under the eyes, that I really thought at first he had got a "demon" mask on from last year's pantomime. The gentleman to whom was allotted "Michael Lambourne" tried to make a part of it and failed, and Miss Fanny Addison was terribly overweighted as the Queen. Here and there she exhibited a little force, but she could not sustain it, and so the whole weight of the play rested on the scenery, the processions, the ballet, and Miss Neilson. I suppose Mr. Chatterton thought those would pull him through, and so they have, for the house is crowded every night, and it bids fair to run till Christmas; but still he might have found some people who would have carried off their fine clothes (and the piece is lavishly mounted) and looked a little less like "supers" promoted, than did Leicester, Sussex, and the Court of Queen Elizabeth. The maids of honour, too, were any thing but what they should be, and I thought I saw a very undiplomatic expression on old Brunnow's face as he surveyed them. *Au reste*, Mr. Halliday, the adopter, has done his task well, except in altering the catastrophe, for he makes "Varney" fall through the trap and "Amy" is saved, to live for ever happily with her Leicester, the curtain falling and leaving the audience in great doubt as to what Queen Elizabeth will say to it all. This is a mistake, and a great one, and I do not see why, as we are content to have our feelings harrowed in novels, we should not on the stage. A modern play, however, must, so managers maintain, end happily, with the punishment of villainy and the triumph of virtue, or else it would be damned by the gallery. I think they are wrong. Miss Neilson was particularly good in her loathing and scorn of Varney, and her upbraiding of her husband, but she ranted just a little too much, and her voice will always be against her. She has, of course, been most egregiously puffed by the critics, and the management evidently follows suit, for her *cartes* are all over the house, and in the vestibule, near the statue of Shakespeare, is a large portrait of her in oil. This is over-doing it and in bad taste. She is not a great actress or anything approaching it, but has talent enough to find her way with the public without being forced. But what will not puffing do? If we cannot get talent and genius to the manner born, we try and manufacture it, and pass off the spurious article for the real. Witness another example. To-morrow night the Globe Theatre re-opens under the management of Miss Bessie Alleyne, a lady who was better known by the name of "Lady Eardley," two or three years ago, from living under the protection of that worthy baronet and bigamist, Sir Culling Eardley. She then left out the letter *h* more frequently than she should in conversation, but was able to go through small parts at the Royalty, where her pretty face and figure got her hosts of friends. One of these "friends" has put down £12,000, I hear, to open the Globe with, and she plays the heroine in *Katherine and Petruchio* to-morrow night. John Ryder has been giving her lessons, and tells me she will do. I am going to Newmarket to-morrow, or would certainly go and see Bessie (with whom I have the honour of a slight acquaintance) make her *début*. She is sharp and clever, and then there is her pretty face, so perhaps she may make a hit, though it requires something more sensational than *Katherine and Petruchio* to do that now-a-days. She has Walter Lacey for her stage manager and Ada Cavendish is in the company, and I wish her success I am sure. But such is the stuff of which our actresses are made!

That unfortunate Edmund Falconer has brought out an Irish drama at the Lyceum, more stupid than any thing you can imagine, and even the most indulgent critics cannot make out what it is about. Boucicult's *Rapparee* at the Princess's is heavy, and I think the days of Irish dramas are gone by for a time. They revived with the *Colleen Bawn* and have had a great run. Now they ought to be put on the shelf for another 15 or 20 years, when the taste will revive again. There is a mania for Shakespeare and legitimacy about every ten years, and then that goes down and spectacle and silk stockings come on again. *Now* it is spectacle and burlesque (stockings of course included,) with here and there a good comedy well acted by such companies as are to be found at the Haymarket, the Prince of Wales's, and the Vaudeville. The Gaiety goes in for operetta and burlesque, but I have never been amused at the Gaiety yet, though I have tried hard, and little Farren is clever, not to say cheeky, and the ladies of the ballet have fine figures, which they show. There has been a very correct revival of the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, I am told, at the Queen's, but with the remembrance of that beautiful one at the Princess's under Charles Kean's management some ten years ago, I have not cared to see this. There is nothing new at any of the others. I will tell you what I think of Miss Bessie Alleyne (pretty name, isn't it?) when I return from Newmarket.—ASMODEUS.
—*Pioneer.*

THE GERMANS AT ST. CLOUD.

HERR WACHENHUSEN, writing to the *Cologne Gazette* from St. Cloud on the 29th September, says—

"One day is much like another here. On our side the most perfect silence, according to orders; on the French side the greatest animation. They dig and scrape until the blood gushes from their fingers, and of an evening they sing before our eyes their *cancan* and their '*Marseillaise*,' and other pretty songs, leap and short half the night, until we are tired of it, and are as merry as if the world had never treated them better than now. I believe the *Corps Francs* and other volunteers have already plundered half the suburbs, and have taken to the second-hand dealers all the stolen articles that were vendible; they have therefore had a glorious time of it. The mob amuses itself, and the herioc youths, the *gandins* and *petits crevés* of the boulevards, give themselves up to a gallows humour, which will last until everything becomes topsy-turvy. Yesterday and the day before we observed something like a cloud of smoke, from which at times some jets of flame shot up. It was said to be the Bois de Boulogne on fire, but it was in quite a north-easterly direction, and, judging by its duration, must have been very destructive. Yesterday afternoon, when our outposts, after eight days' service, were discharged, the chassepots, according to their custom, indulged in a paroxysm. They fired wildly on us, the cannons of the forts were thundering the whole afternoon, and if anybody merely raised his head above the level of the battery a dozen balls or so whizzed around him. They practise shooting in this manner; less so, of course, in battles. Perhaps they were celebrating the fall of Strasburg, which they must have learnt yesterday. The investment of the capital is so hermetical, even for diplomatists, that a Russian and an American courier have vainly tried to enter Paris. Their passage was refused on our side, and both must amuse themselves at Versailles as best they can. Our position at St. Cloud is the most delicate in the whole line of siege. Not because the charpie which the Empress and her ladies plucked with their delicate hands is still lying here; not because everything reminds one of the sudden and contemptible fall of a dynasty which so perversely led its people to destruction; but because it is supposed that there are subterranean communications with Paris by which intercourse is carried on, and which must be detected. I have already told you that wherever we enter abandoned villages and towns, the clocks still stand on the mantlepieces, but no longer indicate the hour. At St. Cloud this silence had its peculiarly interesting feature. I found clocks on the console tables of the Imperial château, which also marked the day. These recorded 'Sunday, 4th of September.' The end of the week was thus also the end of the dynasty. It is a pity that the splendid grounds have gone to rack. The flowers hang down their withered heads; the pheasants run about the park and look in vain for the hand which used to feed them. In the apartments the finest pictures are torn from their frames, probably by the faithful servants. In the hunting-box still hang two oil paintings, in which the handsome Eugenie, on horseback, surrounded by picadors and matadors, is depicted as presiding over a bull fight. Our patrols, of course, are stationed in the park. The reservoir is also surrounded by them. The patrols in their huts display the most various styles of buildings. Some are wigwams, some straw huts, some Swiss châlets and others French cottages. They stand close together. I spent all yesterday with our most advanced patrols. They are comfortably settled under the trees, and one might indulge in the prettiest idyll but for the French grenades sweeping by and over us, the thunder of the guns interrupting our talk every five minutes, and the monotonous clatter of the chassepots so frequently breaking the thread of conversation. This morning, about 7 o'clock, our silence was broken. I have already written from Meudon about the numerous musters of troops which we observed opposite us. Just to the right of Meudon, towards Sceaux, the Bavarians are in close connexion with our outposts, and something is going on with the former. I close my letter in order to repair to Sceaux."

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1154	James Rowan, Webster	June 17
1207	Maritana, Macdonald	June 30
882	Wennington, Davis	July 10
1259	Mabel, Wright—E. Bates & Co.	July 12
812	Evening Star, Watson	July 13
1151	Corra Linn, Lamont, M. Nusserwanjee	July 16
1436	Adriatic, Taylor	July 23
970	Mindora	July 29
1054	Zelica	July 30
797	Birmah, Pearse	Aug. 5
	Genii, Irvine	Aug. 6
1053	Green Jacket, Krogh	Aug. 15
1164	Alpine, Barrill	Aug. 16
1212	Bennington, Sherrington	Aug. 18
671	Ulcoats, Jones	Aug. 19
	Allerton, Gabes	Aug. 23
909	Khimjee Oodowjee, Sewell	Aug. 25
914	Ellen Gondy	Sept. 2
679	Glenalos, Hicks	Sept. 3
1434	Westminster, Grose	Sept. 5
906	Coringa, Ross	Sept. 6
1166	Sandringham, Hamilton	Sept. 9
1279	Sir Walter Scott, Shaw	Sept. 10
1097	Eddyston, Peterson	Sept. 13
1283	Ardgowan, Kerr	Sept. 18
1293	Connemara, Hughes	Sept. 19
1191	Robert Kerr	Sept. 22
1394	Tim Whiffler	Sept. 26
1337	Baron Macauley	Sept. 29
784	Norwood—Put back	Oct. 14
1400	Sylvia, Telbury	Oct. 7
1040	Bonnie Dundee, Cormor	Oct. 7
1298	Tennyson, Hawkins	Oct. 8

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1809	Brazilian (s), Green	Oct. 8.
1377	Queen of the South (s), Heather—Lawrence & Co.	
1214	Blythewood (s)—W. Nicol & Co.	
1915	Collingwood (s)—W. Nicol & Co.	
1575	Tagus (s)—W. Nicol & Co.	
1228	North Tyne (s), Richards—W. & A. Graham	
1400	Timsah (s)	
1040	Stirling (s)—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM LONDON.

926	Canning	July 30
1117	Duke of Edinburgh, Balmano	Aug. 16
1174	Michael Angelo—Bell, Ventz & Lucius	Aug. 13
627	Woolloomorloo, Anderson	Sept. 3
954	Daphne, Cross—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 3
999	Sophia Joakim, Singer	July 11
1117	Glenduror, Cornewall	Oct 7
1248	Nelson, Rands	Oct. 1

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1190	Paraguay (s), Rolinson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1310	Breadalbane (s), Byrne—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
760	Berar (s)—W. & A. Graham & Co.	

FROM MARSEILLES VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1500	Europe (s), Martino—Kunkler, Preswerck & Co.	

FROM GENOVA VIA SUEZ CAN.

1075	Arabia (s)—Volkart Brothers.	

FROM NEWPORT.

	Coringa, Cleverly—W. Nicol & Co.	June 1
780	Napoleon III., Preith—Forbes & Co.	July 3
	R. Wold and Hintfield	May 22

FROM CALCUTTA.

694	Myaram Dyaram—(at Akyab leaky)	June 27
1119	Lord Clyde—Rustomjee	Oct. 18
828	Lion—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 26
1249	Arundel—Visram Ebram	Sept. 20
629	Nicobar—Blay & Mackintosh.	Sept. 14
530	Cannanore—Blackwell & Co.	Oct. 21
843	Indian Merchant	Oct 18

FROM CLYDE.

980	Compeer, Reid—Finlay, Muir & Co.	June 25
769	City of Manchester, Shand—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 1
685	Albert Wilhelm, Runelberg	Aug. 3
994	City of Amoy, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 28
1216	Challenge—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 16
1489	Stornoway—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 30
1195	City of York, Auld—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 10
1281	Cochin—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Aug. 5

FROM BORDEAUX.

	Europe, Duhalles—(put back leaky)	

FROM CARDIFF.

725	Nimrod, Pearce	Aug. 6
1387	E. T. Gabain, Klencke	Aug. 9
1228	Forfarshire, Cleaver	Sept. 2
1219	Malabar	Sept. 26
1074	Dinapore	Oct. 1

FROM NEWCASTLE.

	Harwood	June 1
1193	Marietta	Sept. 27

FROM SUNDERLAND.

	Olive Mount	June 4
902	Vilattee	July 12
372	Sement, Dum	Oct. 5

FROM SHIELDS.

	Countess	July 7
1660	Great Australia, Smith	July 18
1460	Humber, Atkins—Bell, Ventz & Lucius	July 27
	Golden City	Sept. 2
1193	Manetta	Sept. 27
1074	May Queen	Oct. 3

FROM RANGOON.

589	Winslow	Sept. 20
655	Gertrude	Sept. 14
370	New Marguret	Oct. 8
315	Salus	Oct. 8

FROM HONGKONG.

354	Chatham	Sept. 24

FROM MAURITIUS.

205	Edward	Aug 23

FROM ZANZIBAR.

	Goolanar	

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

INSURANCES.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—
Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.
Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Established 1840.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.
Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over	1859 of	£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
FOUNDED A. D. 1844.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 25 AND 26 VIC. CAP. 74.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
CHAIRMAN—VISCOUNT NEWRY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
AGENT.
THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT, Esq., Bruce Lane.
MEDICAL REFEREE.
SURGEON J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

PROFITS.—THE ENTIRE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.—By means of a novel and perfectly equitable system of apportioning the Profits, the Bonuses may be applied, first, IN EXTINGUISHING THE PREMIUMS at a given date; and afterwards in making the Policy PAYABLE DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE ASSURED; this important advantage being secured without the payment of any additional Premium.

NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.—By recent arrangements, persons whose Policies have acquired a Surrender Value, will be entitled to a Free Policy, with participation in future profits.

CLAIMS.—No claim can be litigated or disputed, except with the consent of the Members present at a General Meeting, to be specially convened for the occasion.

DETAILED PROSPECTUSES, and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, or at this Agency.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS

Required for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Civilians.		Military and Naval.	
	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
25	Rs. 33	Rs. 36	Rs. 38	Rs. 42
35	41	45	45	50
45	51	57	55	61
55	67	75	70	78

N.B.—ASSURANCES ON THE LIVES OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN EFFECTED ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.
T. F. PUNNETT,
Aent, Bombay

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Morriss, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
H. E. Bright, Esq.
W. F. Hunter, Esq. and C. Peile, Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors fee entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP.................................. £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
G. C. Paul, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria or Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Benares Districts	J. G. Bachman, Esq.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi Bank Corporation.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. F. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	United Bank of India.
Umballa	Ditto.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS. MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE and LIFE.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway ridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—FOR SALE, 6, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.
7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.
Traversing and Haley's Jacks.
Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.
Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.
Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP and Sir CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.
Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,
Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles, on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.
N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
Silk, Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen
(Wholesail and Retail),
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD
(CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE) LONDON,
Established 1843.
Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.
Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.
Household Furniture
Musical Instruments
Ironmongery
Fire-arms
Agricultural Implements
Cutlery
Carriages
Saddlery & Harness
Boots and Shoes
Wines
Ales
Beers
Preserved Provisions
Stationery
Books
Toys, &c., &c.
Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.
Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

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PARIS Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.